The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. V.—No. 3. **PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 21, 1826.** WHOLE No. 234.

TERMS—$2 50 per annum, payable in advance, $3 00 if not paid within the year, and $1 25 (in advance) for six months.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, back of No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second, North side.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for $1—larger ones in proportion—a liberal deduction made to subscribers.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE HEART OF WOMAN.

Addressed to a gentleman who had boasted in the author's hearing that it was easy to read the secret thoughts of a woman's heart.

Go! rash and presumptuous, thy efforts are vain,
Unequal thy uttermost art,
To woman, loved woman, the knowledge to gain,
Or fathom the thoughts of her heart.

Go measure the sunbeams that visit the earth,
And usher in heavenly day;
Go count all the insects to which they give birth
As they bask in each luminous ray!

Tell the grains that the future full harvest will yield,
The grass blades the meadows will bring;
And crop all the flowers of the wide spreading field,
That bloom on the bosom of spring.

Go number the dew-drops that fall from the trees
When swept by the breath of the morn,
And gather the leaves, when the wintry breeze,
The beautiful foliage hath shorn.

Go tell all the globules that live in each wave
Of ocean, wherever he roars;
And count the sands that his wide waters lave,
From Greenland's to India's shores.

Go visit the planets, that balanc'd on high,
Wheel ceaseless and rapid through air;
And darting through ether, return from the sky,
And their names and their numbers declare!

But the heart of a woman! Oh! think not to find
Can ever be fathom'd by thee;
Except she unfold it, in vain may'st thou seek,
Its secrets thou never shalt see!

CORNELIA.

THE LAPIDARY'S SONG.

Ye breezes that sport thro' the emerald grove,
O, bear but a fond thought to the girl that I love.
Hence, hence, roving odours, go Zephyrs and tell
O, tell her I love her, my fond Isabel.
On her ringlets of aquaalley thy soft wing,
Her bosom of chalk is the dwelling of spring;
Her sapphirine orbs are in diamonds enchased,
With the shadowy tints of the chrysolite graced.
On her cheek the mild tinge of the amethyst plays,
And garnets and rubies upon her lips blaze:
In vain may the jewels of Mexico vie
With the tints that illumine my Isabel's eye,
And long and in vain may Peruvians seek
A ruby to rival my Isabel's cheek.
Could I press the bright jewel thro' life to these arms,
I'd adore the fond relique when fated the charms
Tho' hardship should scourge me, and age should roll,
Isabella would still be the gem of my soul;
But go roving odours, go Zephyrs and tell,
O, tell her I love her, my fond Isabel.

JERNUS.

SONG.

Can I forget the smile that thrill'd
My soul with rapture when we met?
Can I forget the sigh that fill'd
My anguish'd breast with keen regret,
When fate ordain'd that we should part,
And sever'd forms but not the heart?

Tho' stern the mandate, and the thought,
That we so soon should bid farewell,
The fairy spell that hope had wrought—
Brighten'd the tear-drop as it fell,
And sooth'd the pang that rent my breast,
And hush'd the tumult into rest.

Wherever my wand'ring footsteps stray,
Thy gentle aspect beams before me;
And when in slumber steep'd I lay,
The lovely vision hovers o'er me,
And whispers sweet in fancy's ear,
That fortune's smile will banish fear.

But slumber's dreams as fleeting are
As morning's mist before the sun,
And hope, though 'tis life's brightest star,
Oft lures us on to be undone:
Yet sweet illusions who can fly,
Or from the rainbow turn the eye.

A.

ELLA IN MORE.

'Twas a soft noon in MAY—the day-god was sinking
Adown the red sky like a sapphire in flame,
And Ella in More on the green sward sat thinking
Of her Alfred's return, from war's crimson'd plain,
When the clangour of horsemen burst on her ear wildly,
As the wind of the heathman would startle the hare,
And she rose from the turf with a look beaming mildly,
As a blush and a tear on the cheek of the fair.

She fled through the meadows, her white vestments streaming,
And her raven curls waving profuse in the wind;
She seemed like a spirit we see in our dreaming,
As her buoyant, light footsteps left no trace behind;
O'er hill and thro' valley, like the young fawn she bounded,
Or the meteor that flashes across the dark sky;
For her form shone conspicuous as ever surrounded,
And shrouded each figure save hers from the eye.

One horseman pursued her thro' the dewfall of eves,
As the wild breeze pursues the light billow to shore,
And though fleet as the fawn to the horsemen twas given,
In vain on the footsteps of Ella in More—
Dismounting, he seized her white taper fingers,
Whilst blushing with anger the maiden resisted,
"Release me, plumed warrior, release me, nor linger
Here longer, exciting the scorn of a maid!"

"Dearest Ella," he cried, whilst his visor unclosed,
Discovered his forehead "deep mark'd with a scar;"
"Calm all thy false fears, be thy spirits composed,
'Tis thy Alfred returned from Palestine's war:"
The rapture that beamed from beneath the dark shading
That fringed these diamonds of azure hued sight,
Shone out with a brilliance more bright and unfading,
As she sunk on his bosom o'ercome by delight!

FREDERIC.

TO ——.

Oh! turn away those eyes of thine,
So black, so clear, so full of fire;
Where purest, chastest beams combine
With rays that kindle soft desire:
Oh! turn away those eyes of thine,
For every speaking glance they throw
Darts through my soul with pow'r divine,
And bids my breast with passion glow.

Where'er I gaze on those bright eyes—
Those orbs so like the swift gazelle's,
My heart beats high in wild surprise,
With rapture all my bosom swells:
Strange tumults throb in every vein;
My cheeks burn with a fever'd flush;
Madd'ning emotions crowd my brain,
And through me through its portals rush.

In vain, to shun the charm I seek,
That holds me in its wizzard spell;
Fain would I from the thraldom break,
But ah! my fetters bind too well.
Then turn away those eyes of thine,
For every speaking glance they throw,
Darts through my soul with pow'r divine,
And bids my breast with passion glow,

GANEM.

On the Death of an amiable, accomplished, and beautiful young Lady.

I marked the blushing roses on her cheek,
And ne'er did roses bloom so sweet before;
Her bosom was so fair, so pure, so meek,
Angelic eyes might wonder and adore:
But now that gentle bosom heaves no more;
And joy no more her sparkling eyes can speak:
She was too pure, too bright for mortal's love,
And angel beauties would her from above.

I watch'd her trembling pulse—and saw it die,
(The silent herald of approaching doom;)
Yet still, her angel spirit breath'd no sigh.
She sunk, a beauteous lily, to the tomb:
Death hath put out the lustre of her eye.
And wrapp'd her pulseless brow in silent gloom,
And her bright soul, to earth a moment giv'n,
Is gone to grace its native home in Heav'n.

SANCTE.

THE MORALIST.

A happy New Year. This is the hope of every heart—the congratulation of every tongue. The prosperous wish for a continuance of prosperity, and the unfortunate for better days. The aged anticipate that period which recalls to their memory the scenes of festivity they have witnessed, and almost forget in the general joy, that time has furrowed their cheeks, and taken away the strength of their limbs. Parents are made happy by beholding the gaiety of their children. Youth revels in present enjoyment, reckless alike of past or future; but to the serious observer it is a season of sober reflection. If we look around us, in the limited circle of our acquaintance, how many have gone to rest, and their place knows them no more—too often they are forgotten by those who were most intimately connected with them. Time, as he passes, removes every trace of their former existence, and if we reflect on the days which are gone forever, and narrowly inspect our own conduct, shall we not find that there is much need of repentance and amendment of life?—How often have we suffered the passions of envy, malice, and anger, to sway our actions, and to prompt the harsh reply, or ungenerous suspicion towards those we have to be with in our daily walks through this busy life.

Are there not many neglected duties, that reproach us with non-performance? Have we not forgotten to serve God, according to the covenants we made with him, in the hour of adversity, when He graciously assisted us in our troubles and gave us strength to sustain them? Have we repaid his bountiful care, with due reverence and sincere gratitude?—Have we not ceased to worship in his holy house—and also to pray to him in our secret chamber? Is there no unkindness towards our friends, no bitterness of spirit cherished against our enemies to be repented of? Have we exercised justice in our dealings one with another, and charity to the failings of our brethren—employed our talents to the best of our knowledge—sympathized with the afflicted, comforted the mourner, and assisted the needy, according to our several abilities? Alas! for human frailty—well may we exclaim, "we have broken thy covenants, thrown down thine altars, and destroyed thy prophets, and it is of thy mercies oh, God! that we are not destroyed!" The best of us have much to be sorry for.—"There is none righteous, no—not one!" And, "verily there is a God that judgeth the earth, who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity." Let us turn from the evil of our ways—let the time past suffice—and the days which are to come bear better record of our "faithfulness in little things." The Husbandman has spared the vine a little longer, peradventure it may bear fruit.

This is indeed a favoured land—"a land flowing with milk and honey"—"a garden which the Lord hath blessed." The neighboring nations have suffered from war, and all those dreadful calamities attendant thereon—here the "sword is turned into the plough-share, and the spear into the pruning hook; every man rests under his own vine and his own fig-tree," and the olive of Peace overshadows our dwellings.—No cruel tyrant oppresses us—no hard task-master exacts our labour—no infidel overturns our sanctuaries, or massacres our ministers—our friends are not torn from our arms, or murdered in our presence, while we dare not express our horror at the deed—our grief for the sufferer, nor our detestation of him who commits it—we wear not the yoke of servitude, nor bow in subjection the cringing vassals of a titled Lord—no inquisition drags us before its dread tribunal for worshipping God according to the dictates of conscience—no hastile immures us for our political sentiments—Freedom lives in our hearts, walks in our streets, worships in our temples, crowns our tables with plenty, fills our abodes with comforts, and even luxuries, to abundance. If we behold the heavens they are brightened with her smile—if we look upon the earth it is gladdened by her presence—the "hills and the vallies rejoice and sing—fields, rivers and woods resound her praise." These things call daily and hourly for corresponding emotions of thankfulness to the Creator, and love to his creatures! We who enjoy the gifts should never forget the Giver—but with shame be it confessed, that in this respect we are inferior to the most unenlightened of His creation. The Hindoo worships his unwieldly god—the sons of Africa bow down to their idols of wood or stone—the Greenlander offers the choicest of his little store to ensure the protection of his invisible deities—the Indian forgets not his devotions to a "Great Spirit." The Mahometan suffers no place, no business, however urgent, no stranger or friend, to interrupt his customary prayers and ceremonies—the wild Arabs of the desert are not unmindful of their religious duties—while we too often forget that there is a God, or a place to worship him—although professing to be the followers of Jesus, and striving to convert the heathen nations from their idolatry:—How many there be who know no more of that Being whose name they blaspheme, than the ignorant Hindoo, or despised African—knowledge flourishes, but humanity weeps over its perversion—the name of Religion is adopted, but its spirit unknown, or forsaken! And though we enjoy the blessings of liberty, and acknowledge that all have an equal right to enjoy them, do not some of us contradict, by example, the precepts we profess? Let every one search their own bosom, and answer the question, as they are conscious of "Doing to others, as they would that others should do unto them." If we make this simple precept the rule of our life, the coming year will indeed be a happy one! Happy while we enjoy it, and pleasant to review, when it too shall be numbered with the days "beyond the flood," and gone forever!

MARTHA.

MATERNAL AFFECTION.

What other friend has watched like a mother over the helpless and uneasy hours of sickness; borne with its petulance; ministered to its infirmities; soothed its pains; and smoothed its feverish pillow? Where are the friends of our prosperity when "the evil days come, and the years draw nigh, in which we must say, we have no pleasure in them!"—When the clouds of misfortune descend, and poverty and want overtake us—when the heart is sick with the unfulfilment of hope, and the spirit droops over its blasted expectations; when the cup of life is empoisoned by misfortune or guile; when the storms hath no rainbow, and the midnight hath no star; where then are the flatterers of our cloudless skies, and sun-bright hours? When the scenes of earthly ambition fail, and the hiss of the multitude follows our downfall, whither have they departed? Where is the shadow that attended us, when the sun has veiled his beams? Where are the summer birds, when the voice of winter sighs in the leafless forest? Alas! it is but interest—or convenience—or habit—or fashion, that preserve the friendship of mankind. Where are the friends of this world, when the mouth of calumny has breathed mildew and pestilence over the promise of our growing reputation? Where are they, when the taint of worldly dishonor has fallen on our heads, and shame, whether deserved or not, has pointed us out for scorn and mockery?—They have gone to worship the rising sun; and left, perhaps, their former benefactor to pine in gloomy solitude over their ingratitude, and to feel the biting memory of "benefits forgot."

"For what is friendship but a name,
A charm that lulls to sleep;
A shade that follows wealth and fame,
But leaves the wretch to weep."

But the attachment of a mother, no change of fortune, no loss of influence, not even the loss of character can destroy. As the triumph of her children is her own, so is their downfall and their dishonor. Her heart bleeds for them instinctively; her tears flow unbidden for their sorrows. Her eye follows them while present and her soul goes with them while absent. With patience that never tires, and self-denial that never ceases, she cheerfully sacrifices for them her own comforts and pleasures. Her sympathy is felt, not obtruded; her consolation is never officious, and always soothing to the spirit; her friendship is unalterable in life and strong in death; and she breathes her last sigh in a prayer for the welfare of her children.

Remembrance hovers over every incident in those calm and blissful days, when her presence gave life its charm: That affection which turned aside the arrows of misfortune—that gentleness which alleviated the pangs of distress—that tenderness which smoothed the pillow of sickness—that hand which held the aching head of pain—that piety and that sanctity which kindled in our hearts the pure flame of devotion—those smiles which beamed upon us, and ever the brightest when the world was frowning—and that unalterable love which supported us amidst its unkindness and ingratitude—can these ever be forgotten?—Can we call to mind without deep emotion the scenes of the death chamber? the beloved face fast fading at the touch of dissolution—the fond farewell—the fervent prayer for us which ceased but with departing life? Callous and hardened must be the heart of that child, who can behold without powerful emotion the memorials of a deceased parent. No! the heart must swell, and the eye must weep, when we visit the closet, where we conversed with God together, and find it the abode of solitude and desolation of heart—when we look on the days that are to come, and behold the dark current of existence strewed with the wreck of our hopes and ruined schemes, and feel that we must travel in loneliness along the pathway of being bereft of those, who, by sharing, heightened our pleasures—and who, by diverting, alleviated our sorrows.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE DREAM OF HEAVEN.

The first flush of morn had scarcely tinged the oriental sky with softest vermil, when I arose from my couch, weary and unrefreshed. The proceeding day had been one devoted to sorrow, for the last remains of a beloved and lamented father were deposited in the sepulchre of departed spirits. I returned from his grave mourning internally—no tear started from my eye, yet an oppressive weight of agony seemed pressing upon my bosom—I thought my father was no more, and the dreary sound of the earth as it fell upon his coffin seemed still to groan upon my ear—I strove to lose myself in wild imagination, but in vain, the corpse of my father still appeared before me, pale and emaciated; his last groan seemed rolling across my breast like a spectre dark and ominous. Language cannot express how dearly I loved my father; he was the only parent, the only relation, indeed, I had ever known; the history of our family is brief and melancholy; therefore is it that I repeat it here:—My father was the second son of a proud and mercenary nobleman, he became early in life faithfully attached to a young lady of superior merits, but impoverished family; she was all that man should desire in a female, beautiful, amiable and intelligent; he soon inspired a mutual feeling in her breast, and precipitately disclosed his love to his parent, at the same time supplicating his consent to marry. But alas! his inexorable parent vowed to disown him if he ever married without his consent, and commanded him never again to mention the name of his beloved in his presence. His commands and threats, however, were unheeded; the lovers were united in the bands of wedlock, and quickly after embarked to the land of freedom, where they arrived solitary wanderers, without friends, and by relations disowned. Fortune smiled propitiously upon the exertions of my father on the shores of the new world, until in gaining a son, he lost his better half my mother. I saw not my father's overwhelming grief at this calamity, but often have I sighed in sympathy of soul at his pathetic description of her death, and as often hung with rapture upon his words as he recited her acts of virtue and beneficence. From the moment of my mother's death his nature became changed, and although his affections impassionately concentrated in myself, still a sacred sadness ever afterwards spread a gloom over his features—methinks I can see him now with the eye of mind, his placid yet noble countenance beaming in all the eloquence of virtue, as the precepts of morality fell from his paternal lips. Excuse this tribute to a *father's* memory, gentle reader, and I return to the morning after his burial—fatigued by a tumult of depressed feelings, tired nature's sweet restorer fled my pillow, horrid phantoms flitted across my imagination, and clouds of sorrowful remembrance obscured the future from my view; in vain I recollected the allurements of the world, all my reflections settled upon death—attired in sable garments, I walked forth and wandered musing along the stream whose tiny billows dispersed the pebbled shore bordering the foot of our cottage. The sun was just peeping in refulgent magnificence above the eastern horizon, and reflecting the tender pencilling of the skies upon the pellucid stream gurgling in chrystaline splendor before me—the feathery songsters carolled gaily, seeming to chaunt a melodious welcome to the rising blaze of glory—all nature trembled in concert as the breeze, fragrant with the evanescent dew, swept along through hill and valley; the long willows kissed the waters, and the tall oaks bent in majesty before the morning gale—I threw myself thoughtfully upon the mounded turf, and gazed enraptured on the glowing canopy above me, and I beheld a white cloud moving through the clear ether like an alabaster figure, it approached nearer and nearer, and at length stood before me in the form of my father—a lustre even brighter than the sun illumined his countenance, one spotless garment floated around him, fire flashed from his eyes and glory sat upon his countenance—I gazed upon him whilst wonder stupified my every faculty—I essayed to speak, but my utterance trembled motionless into nothing ere my words were pronounced. My father stretched forth his hand and touched me, saying "Son of thy mother! behold and be wise," and I immediately felt myself translated to another region—I looked up and before me rose a wall of porphyry, suspended on which, by massy hinges, was a golden gate, on this was graven in characters of fire "A GATE OF HEAVEN"—again my father pressed his hand upon my forehead, and I felt a second regeneration, a glittering veil fell from my eyes and I looked upon the surrounding brilliance with the perceptions of a spirit, and although my body seemed to have disappeared and fluttered into air, I was still of mortal form and conscious, that as yet my worldly course was unfinished—a little while I stood lost in amazement before the portal of heaven, when suddenly the dimensionless sides rolled upon their hinges, and the light burst out irradiating the ether beneath me with continued flashes; the presence of my parent supported me in this hour of trial, as borne on by an invisible power I felt myself in heaven—one burst of angelic melody fell upon my ear, and millions of seraphic voices mingled in one symphonious concert of salutation—a sky composed of variegated suns hid the everlasting throne, and him who sat thereon, from my view—on one side my path, to which I was restricted, rolled a river whose stream was clearer than chrystal, and whose waves glistened like molten silver; the bed thereof was one continued arch of precious stones, laving playfully in its waters and sporting upon its banks where the rapturous spirits of the righteous, singing with voices harmonious songs of glory and brotherly love—on the other side roved promiscuous choirs of seraphim and cherubim singing forth mellifluent notes upon their lyres of orient gold—further on I saw groves and arbours hung with pearly grapes in massy clusters, with fadeless forests waving their ambrosial tops and diffusing round a fragrance more delicious than the breath of Arabia's spicy exotics—fresh roses and hiacinths started up each instant, and the warbling of notes ten-thousand times sweeter than the songs of the nightingale floated on every zephyr.—Here sisters and brothers, wives and husbands, parents and children commingled without distinction in celestial adoration; joy smiled upon every countenance and a crown of righteousness sat upon every head—here I wished to linger and mingle, but my parent still pointed onwards and I proceeded; the next objects which fascinated my attention were palaces of alabaster of immense magnitude; here were held festivals of holiness and every pleasure of the imagination, every charm of the fancy here rolled on with one eternal and unfiring chain—pleasures unthought of by philosophers, unimagined by poets and unbeard of by mortals forever reigned; all was bliss, sympathy and adoration—further yet I proceeded through arches of delicate coralline, variegated with stones and sapphire, amethysts and diamonds, which hung in resplendant clusters upon boughs of transparent evergreen; beyond the path to which my footsteps were confined I beheld a wilderness of woods, the trees of which seemed tottering with abundance of fruit of delicious aspect; there also were rivers whose waves beamed brighter than azure and glistened like liquid fire; the shores thereof seemed composed of particles of fine gold; a little further on might be seen the fadeless amaranthine bowers waving with the balmy breeze of heaven—there also countless millions of redeemed souls outspread their radiant wings tinted with the brightest hues of the rainbows and shouted with symphonious minstrelsy, "Glory to God! Hosanna to the Redeemer!" Fountains forever flowing with the waters of life, and tables sumptuously garnished with rich unearthly luxuries were scattered profusely around—songs of triumph and of praise alternately burst from the spiritualized beings, wheeling with the fleetness of lightning upon their pinions of mingled colors—lost in amazement at the magnificence and glorious sight before me, I paused in my progress, when my father thus addressed me: "My son, thus much of heaven's glory have you been permitted to behold that your heart might be open unto wisdom, that the warning knell of a father's departure from Jehovah's footstool might not be neglected, that the words "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth" might not be forgotten—he pressed his hand again upon my forehead, and I awoke, and in a little while was conscious I had been dreaming.

FREDERICK.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

AN ORIGINAL TALE.

The sun was near an hour high, and a few vessels were seen pursuing their course along the trackless ocean which separates Europe from North America. Among that solitary number the vessel of which I was one of the crew, was undoubtedly the best sailer and glided along with great rapidity. The weather was fine, and no [illegible] indicated an alteration for the worse, and as I stood upon deck I could already perceive that [illegible] of the vessels were shortening sail—near me, at the helm, stood an aged seaman whose white locks fluttering in the breeze, proclaimed that he already had passed the meredian of life—his calm blue eye was almost constantly fixed on the compass, and when the yawing of the vessel caused the magnetic card to revolve on its pivot, gently touching the tiller he would bring her back to her destined course. Now and then as his eye wandered around the horizon and perceived that his own vessel was far ahead of every other, the muscles of his weather-beaten countenance would contract as a gleam of satisfaction played for a moment on his honest face. "Them fellows can't hold a candle to her," he observed to the first Mate who was leaning listlessly over the weather rail, watching the sportive Porpoises as they passed and repassed the vessel—"No that they cannot," was all his reply, turning around and walking forward without even looking in the direction pointed out by the attentive Tinoncer—as he passed along the waist of the vessel he stopped short, and throwing aside a parcel of lumber with his foot, picked up a bright harpoon; knotting a stout coil of rope to it, he called out to the old seaman above mentioned, who had just been relieved of his "trick" at the helm, "Bob, make fast a block to the fore-stay, reeve this rope through it, and you and the other hands stand by."

The dull routine of duty on board a Merchantman is tiresome even to a sailor; and they frequently enliven it by harpooning the large fish which incautiously approach too near the vessel—Bob soon communicated the first mate's order to the other sailors, and they being well aware of his intention eagerly and quickly executed it; this being done the officer took his station, poising himself equally, one foot on the iron bar which connects the lower extremities of the martingale and the other on one of the bob-stays;—presently a large Porpoise passed directly under him—"Now look out," was scarcely from his lips before the fatal weapon, thrown with unerring aim, pierced the side of the unsuspecting victim, "Pull away, my Boys! Pull away," shouted the first mate, and by aid of his hands and feet, he dextrously regained the bowsprit, and leaped on the deck, where the wounded Porpoise lay lashing itself with its vast tail—two or three skillful blows on the head with an axe closed his career, but not before he had disturbed every one that was asleep below, and one of the sailors running on deck, after ascertaining the cause, peevishly exclaimed, "Pshaw! I wish you had left the fish where it was, and not be rousing us all with your d——d noise." The crew kept winking to one another and pointing to old Bob, who was busy cutting out the harpoon—for he no sooner heard Nicholas' voice than he sung out, "How now, Signior Cut-throat! What are you growling about there, like a bear with a sore head?" The Italian made no answer, but contracting his brows, setting his teeth, and laying his hand on his knife, seated himself on the windlass—Bob had a mortal aversion to the man and his nation, and although the others always kept clear of him or avoided exciting his temper, the old man never put himself out the way for him; and if any one said any thing to him about it, Bob would answer, "If he goes to get angry with me he might as well let it alone, for I can tell him he's got the wrong jig by the ear; and he'd better not come crowing about me with that there knife of his or I'll give him a broadside that'll cut some of his standing rigging." The tenor occasioned by the Porpoise floundering on the deck brought the captain and second mate up—the latter after looking about and ascertaining the state of the weather walked up to the first mate and observed "Had'ent the jib better be furled?" "Why, you can let go the haulyards and man the downhaul; but there's a squall over there that'll give us a good deal of trouble to night; the topsails had better be reefed afore it strikes us." A lurid flush of lightning darted along the horizon just as he spoke, and the startling clap of thunder that followed convinced them that the threatening storm was not far off; accordingly suitable orders were given, and in about half an hour every thing was snug.

The atmosphere gleamed with electric fire, and the loud thunder added greatly to the solemnity of the scene. "Is that jib furled," shouted the Captain. The first mate made no answer, but said "Bob! you and Nicholas jump out and hand that jib!" The two men had been but a few minutes on the jib-boom when Nicholas was heard calling, "A man overboard! A man overboard!" Every one on deck responded to it, but the most ignorant could perceive that nothing could be done to save him—it was blowing a most furious gale, and the vessel was lying to—it would have been madness to have launched a boat, for there was a tremendous sea running, and but of all it was totally dark, except when a vivid flash cast a momentary gleam on the wide expanse of waters.

The next morning the sun rose in all its glory, and not a breath of wind was felt to dealen the effect of its rays—it was a dead calm: at a distance those very vessels which but yesterday evening were glad to reduce their sails to as small a compass as possible, were now covered with canvass from the deck to their trucks—a little astern, but so near as to converse with ease lay a small ship—on hailing the two Captains, found they were old acquaintances, on which the Captain of the lesser ship invited the other on board to dine; the invitation was accepted, and the sea being as smooth as a mirror the Jolly-boat was launched from the stern, Nicholas and three others as rowers jumped into it, and the Captain being seated in the stern-sheets the men bent to their oars and in a few minutes ran along side—the two Captains shook hands cordially. After the boat had been secured the crew went forward and mixed cordially with the others, and the two friends went down in the cabin to partake of some refreshments, "what! Jim, what the mischief have you got down here that smells so bad." The Captain of the ship replied, "Why, I caught a monster of a shark alongside, and when the cook opened him, I was sitting in the cabin, and he comes down with his eyes as big as saucers, "oh, captain" says he, and that was all he could say; well I went on deck and there I found there was half a man in him, and that's what makes the smell!" "Let me see it," says the other—it was produced—it was poor old Bob, and a knife on which was cut Nicholas A——, was sticking quite to the heart in his left breast—the whole affair instantly flashed on the mind of the Captain, that Nicholas had taken advantage of the defenceless and unguarded situation on the jib-boom and stabbed him—Nicholas was called, and on coming down in the cabin the Captain said, pointing to the body, "Nicholas do you know your shipmate?" he turned pale, but instantly recovering himself, he said, "Yes, I swore his death, and I have not broken my oath," and observing that the Captains were going to seize him, he exclaimed, "No, never will I die like a villain, I have lived like a man the knife from the corpse and plunging it into his body he fell and expired.

A. O.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HUMAN DEPRAVITY.

To the philanthropist who contemplates with an impartial eye, circumstances as they really exist, this world presents a scene replete with horror, misery and degradation: whether he glances over the pages of history and views the actions of men who were destined to wield the sceptre and wear the crown, who at their nod can summon millions to their presence, or by their frown can make the fates of empires: or whether he turns his eye to the humble and more degraded walks of life, where the light of science and true religion never shone, he beholds the same passions, the same feelings, and the same motives influencing the mind of man. At one time, he sees powerful nations arrayed against each other in contest, and thirsting for each others blood; and at another, he beholds the lurking assassin, urged on by the same ambition, and stimulated by the same revenge. Often, in reviewing the annals of antiquity, have we seen some mighty monarch, sacrificing the lives of thousands, and revelling even in a brother's blood to write his name upon the temple of immortality. Often too have we seen some audacious wretch, raising high the bloody banners of conspiracy and rebellion, rallying around him a horde of demons, more inhuman, if possible, than himself, and overwhelming his country in all the miseries of a civil war. Thrones have tottered to their foundations, kings have been humbled in the dust, and even the whole earth itself has been shaken by the commotions of men.

But we meet with the most open and daring depravity at every step, even in common life. Regardless of the mild precepts of Christianity, and uninfluenced by that salutary government which is intended to embrace the happiness of all, man breaks over every barrier, and removes every obstacle to gain the object of his pursuit—no matter if he wounds every tie of conscience, and destroys the finest sensibilities of his nature—no matter if he disregards the laws both of God and man, and sets himself in open defiance against his maker. His principles are, to exalt himself and depress his fellow-men, and on his heart is stamped in the most legible characters the wickedness and depravity of our nature.

But if we wish to see the passions of the human breast painted in their most horrible colors, and exerting their mightiest efforts to poison the happiness of man, let us for a moment look to the savage and barbarous isles of the Pacific, where the deluded fanatic sunk in the most profound ignorance, and shrouded in an almost impenetrable superstition, considers it an act of devotion to his gods, to plunge the dagger into the breasts of his offspring, or offer up the partner of his bosom on the blazing funeral-pile. Here we can see the dismal effects which flow from minds unrestrained by those rules which govern men in civilized life, and unawed by the righteous mandates of heaven. Here we may witness the wild actions of men, whose passions are unsubdued by religion, and whose minds are not cultivated by science. Who that has been a spectator of those hellish superstitions, which guide mankind in these dark and heathenish spots, does not feel a deep and almost agonizing sympathy for their degraded situation?—Yet it is too true, that in the most enlightened countries, where the standard of the cross has long been reared, and has long triumphed over every false religion, that we behold scenes no less aggravated than those, and over which angels might justly weep. Why are our ears daily shocked with the horrid detail of robberies, murders, and every species of [illegible]—

crimes which cast a stain so foul upon the character of man that nothing but the blood of redemption can wipe it away. Well might Howard have mourned over the misery evident to our nature, and well may we drop a tear over that guilt which will sooner or later incur the just vengeance of an all-wise God.

But when we consider that Christianity is advancing with rapid strides, and when we reflect that literature and science, joined hand in hand, are fast sweeping away the mists of ignorance and superstition, which have so long lowered over the human race, we feel that the day is not far distant when man shall cast off the nature of the lion, and "Christ shall rule king of nations as he is king of saints." H. W. S.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO EPHRAIM DOUBTFUL, Esq.

Sir—The perusal of your brilliant effusion of the 7th inst. has afforded me no small gratification—not however so much from the circumstance of your "pretty faced" friends having *repulsed* you as the confidence, she places in Grandmother's and my own "hypothesis"—much as you are to be pitied, kind Sir, I could not restrain my risible faculties when "she started back" when you were about to give her an apostolic salutation. Ephraim! I fear there is something wrong—else why should the damsel say, "I must attract thee," and make thee a "respectable lover"—I do not doubt that you left her dwelling with more than "common precipitation," and am really surprised that, like all other "respectable" lovers, you have not ere this cut your cable.—Without troubling your restless brain with many more remarks, I will conclude by merely observing, that I am glad to find that Dinah had so much good sense as to *repel* the respectable Ephraim! EDWIN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—Your paper has, on more occasions than one, been the vehicle of recommending to youth ambitious of cultivating literature, various debating societies located in the city. Feeling anxious to avail myself of one of these sources of improvement, I respectfully request some one of the members of these institutions to communicate, through the medium of your paper, the precise object and means employed to obtain the end of their formation, with some general statement of its mode of proceeding, and an account of the exercises performed by its members—so one such expose as this would enable us to judge of the probable effect likely to be derived from a connection with it, and stimulate others to participate in the enjoyment of the intellectual good thus afforded. I fully concur in the Eulogium passed upon institutions for debate and composition by one of your correspondents—their utility, when under proper management, being placed beyond all questions. It would be presumption to oppose the authority of such men as Drs. Franklin and Blair; both of whom have, in strong terms, recommended debating societies as an excellent means for improving the mind and keeping the intellect in a wholesome and vigorous operation. J. R. W.

COMMUNICATION.

Gentlemen—Having of late heard and seen various and contradictive statements relative to the progress made in constructing the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, I deem it proper, residing in its vicinity, to furnish you with a brief synopsis of its present state.

The line is now divided into three contracts, the first extends from the Delaware river to St. Georges; the second from St. Georges to the "Deep Cut;" and the third embraces the remaining distance. The extent of the first is about 4½ miles, nearly four of which are located in the marshes; the feasibility of constructing a canal through which has been by many doubted and exaggerated; but *now* there is every reason to believe that the spirit of the work, and from the system, good management and spirit manifested by the *present* contractors in their operations there is every prospect of its being completed by July next. Through those marshes the Engineers have deviated from the original plan of making the banks of marsh mud; they now are forming them of "hard earth," drawn from the adjacent points, which in most cases displaces the soft materials of which the marsh is composed and finds a solid bottom. Those banks I am informed are about half finished; that the greater part of the excavation is done, and that there is *now* employed a force equal to 860 men. The second contract is in length better than 3 miles, nearly 4 of which passes through the St. Georges Mill Pond, in which it was originally contemplated to form the bank of earth boated from the "Deep Cut," but the Engineers have lately altered the line of canal for the two first miles west of St. Georges, so as to pass through many of the points projecting into the pond, the necessary excavation of which, will be sufficient to form the banks across the intermediate distances. This plan must greatly expedite the work, save much labor and expense, and increase the dimensions of the reservoir. On this, and on the third or remaining contract, which is better than half finished, there is now engaged a force equal to 1140 men, making on the whole line of canal 2000. These two last contracts, I understand, the contractors are bound to complete by the latter part of the ensuing year at farthest, and as they appear sanguine in being able to effect it, there *now* is every reason to expect that this great national work will be navigable some months sooner than its most warm friends had anticipated. E.

Mr Ferrate, a French author of a work entitled "Divine Worship," taking our reception of La Fayette as his standard, addresses the French youth and thus urges their ambition to fly to the succour of the Greeks.

"A man is at this moment traversing the continent of North America. The whole population crowds around him; from the sources of the rivers, from the recesses of the forests, they flock to see him: the maidens of the banks of the Ohio crown him with flowers; the youth desire to behold him to touch his garments; the old men to press his hand before they lose him. These marks of respect will be transmitted from generation to generation; they will become family documents. At his approach the magistrates make room to receive him among them; his presence diffuses joy in the cities; he brings glory to the tombs of the brave; it might be thought that they had waited for him to begin their immortality; he himself is loaded with benedictions and honors. What, then, has he done? Is he a prince or potentate? No! With the means at the command of a private man, he assisted an oppressed nation. Young Frenchmen! This is the picture you should have before your eyes! it is worthy of you."

Governor Paynter, in his late Message to the Legislature of the State of Delaware, has the following observations in relation to the Break-water:

The proposed Breakwater in the Delaware, important to the commerce of the United States generally, and particularly interesting to the States of Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, deserves your attention and co-operation, so far as your countenance and recommendation can aid it. It will be a work useful to all, and falls directly within the powers of Congress—and if accomplished, must be executed at the expense of the United States; an expense which, if the statements published on the subject be correct, will be speedily reimbursed by the duties on goods which it is supposed will be saved from destruction by its means. And if no other consideration than the lives and property of individuals which might be saved by it, could have an influence, that one, one would think, should be inducement enough for the completion of the work. Our Senators and Representatives in Congress will no doubt feel your recommendation as an additional motive for pressing the undertaking and urging on its complete and successful execution."

The project of a canal across the isthmus of Florida, says the Baltimore American, which is now before Congress, together with the projected one across the isthmus of Panama, and which will undoubtedly claim the attention of the Congress of Republics shortly to be holden at that place, are two events of such stupendous importance that in any other age than the present, they would, if nothing else did, preserve the memory of the times from oblivion. To contemplate the direct intercourse which will then be held with the Eastern world, and by a communication so direct and expeditious, avoiding the dangerous navigations of the Gulf of Mexico and Cape Horn, and bringing as it were the merchant of the east and south into such close contact with China, seems rather like the creation of a new world, than, if we may be allowed so bold an expression, the improvement of the old. Vast and magnificent as the accomplishment of the New York project undoubtedly is, it sinks into nothing in comparison with a proposal so gigantic with regard to its first conception, its execution, and its consequences. We may talk of military triumphs if we please, and they will do "to point a moral and adorn a tale;" but what shall we say of the triumph which by a single blow turns a whole continent into an island, and causes the white sail of commerce to float in proud triumph where before waters never strayed, which first prepares the stream and then the victorious navy to glide majestically over its surface. Let it be remembered that the latter proposal is to link, not two rivers, but two oceans together, and by artificial means to subject them both to the dominion of republican navies. The practicability of the plan is spoken of with the utmost confidence, and this important project will soon be under the contemplation of an American Congress.—Foreign nations may laugh and sneer, but let them, in the face of such evidence, deny that still higher destinies do not await the republics of America.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The following is a Circular, prepared and issued by the Acting Committee of the American Convention for the Abolition of Slavery, and selected and ordered to be placed upon the Minutes of the Convention:

Respected Friends—In inviting our fellow citizens to join in the great cause of justice and humanity, it seems almost unnecessary to dwell upon the reasons which should influence their cordial co-operation. It would be an insult to their feelings and understanding, to suppose them unmindful of the rights of their fellow men, or indifferent to the honor of their country; yet it may be well to direct their attention to some of the calamities inseparably connected with slavery, and to strive to awaken the exertions requisite to effect its abolition.

By the Law of Nature, all men are entitled to equal privileges, and, although the artificial distinctions of society may have abrogated it in practice, they are unable to justify the destruction of a right, which claims for the African that freedom which the express and implied will of the Almighty has declared to be inherent in every individual of the human race.

The barbarous policy which sanctified the introduction of [illegible] the cupidities of fleeh[illegible] mercenary ambition, and for temporary interest bestowed a lasting disgrace upon posterity.—Time and perseverance may eradicate the evil, which is increasing in importance, and which not only has brought obloquy upon our national character, but threatens to involve us in all the disastrous results of civil discord.

There is nothing in our Republic so deeply calculated to promote sectional jealousy as the existence of slavery. The conflicting policy of slave-holding and non-slave-holding states, will increase with its unhappy cause. We have already seen to what extent it may be carried, and it requires no effort to imagine consequences, from future excitement, the most dangerous to our political existence.—There is also much to be feared, in many States, from the physical superiority of the Black population. The innate principle which so strongly impels to the acquisition of liberty, is, in itself, sufficient to arouse the energies of the slave; but, when the consciousness of numerical power unites with the desire of vengeance, arising from long oppression, the influence of example only, can be wanting to enkindle the exterminating rapacity that usually attends successful insurrection.

One of the strongest reasons that should induce us to exert every power for the suppression of slavery, is the indelible disgrace it brings upon our country. A people, enjoying the utmost limit of rational liberty, who proudly claim the name and rights of freemen, tolerate in their very bosom the most unnatural and cruel bondage. This glaring inconsistency, in part, justifies the sneers which the advocates of arbitrary power are continually casting on the boasted liberality of our political institutions.

We are trying the great experiment, whether liberal Government is best calculated for the happiness of man, and its opposers seize with readiness the argument, that one portion of our population is dependent for its luxuries, and even for its existence on the abject servitude of another. The power of example is lessened, and patriotism turns with disgust from our practical application of that splendid theory, which declares that all men should be free and equal.

The voice of humanity is loud in its appeal for the emancipation of the human race. The connection between slavery and cruelty, which results from the rigid discipline necessary to exact unnatural obedience, is alone sufficient inducement to excite the attention of the Philanthropist. It is degrading to behold the image of God bending under the brutality of imperious dictation, subject to the caprice of rude and ignorant authority, and liable to ignominious death for seeking that liberty which nature has declared to be equally due to all men.

Is the participation of natural right to be graduated by shades of complexion? Shall one man lead a life of thraldom, because his skin has darkened under a hotter sun? Shall he be the perpetual servant of his fellow man, because deficiency of intellectual power, naturally resulting from a want of education and opportunity, have given him less keenness of perception, disqualified him to stand forth the vindicator of the oppressed, to assert his rights, and demand redress for his injuries?—No! We trust that there is a redeeming virtue in our fellow citizens, which will urge them to unite with us in abolishing Domestic Slavery. We invite them, because we believe it to be contrary to the Law of Nature—in violation of the commands of Christianity—hostile to our political union—dangerous to a portion of our white population—inconsistent with our professed love of liberty—degrading to our national character—and in opposition to the feelings of humanity. Then let not this appalling injustice bring down the wrath of offended Heaven on our country—join with us in the endeavour to benefit mankind, and be determined that your zeal shall not waver, nor your exertions diminish, while a single spot in our land is polluted by a slave.

The Baltimore papers contain the speech of John Tyson, Esq. in the Legislature of Maryland, upon the Jew Bill. He imputes the delay and opposition which this bill had heretofore found, to "an ignorance, prejudice, bigotry and zeal, fostered by political demagogues, who, though in heart and soul, they were neither Christian, Jew, nor Turk, professed to be the humble supporters of the religion of Jesus." Mr. Tyson appears to pursue his subject with as much warmth, as any advocate the Jews ever possessed out of their own nation, and when the result is considered, we may add, with as much success as any of their own people. The following reference to an event is not uninteresting, and we copy it without abridgement:

"The last account which I shall notice, is one of a heinous character indeed.—The Jews crucified the Saviour of the world! What Jews? Not the Jews of this age or this country—not the Jews of Maryland. The deed was done eighteen hundred years ago, and in a period of consummate wickedness throughout the world. We have divine authority for saying that the sins of fathers shall not be visited upon their children later than the third and fourth generation—and shall the flame of human vengeance burn for twenty centuries? —There is not a devout Jew in existence, who does not mourn the deed done on Calvary. It was a bloody deed, and bloodily has Judah answered it. The generation who witnessed the crucifixion, had not passed away, ere the furies of fire and sword, famine and pestilence, mingled in the work of her destruction. Far and wide,

"Temple, and town went down, nor left a wreck,
"Chief of (ruin!) who shall trace the road,
"Over the dark fruitcrofts cast a lower light,
"And say here it was, or what, where all is doubly night."

Thousands were slain by the sword—the rest were carried into captivity, no age, sex, or condition was regarded, the very name of Judea was blotted from the roll of nations.—Was not this enough? Their descendants from generation to generation, for twenty centuries, have been the victims of a persecution unparalleled in the history of any other people. In every period of the world's history, in every nation under heaven, by every sect—they have been imprisoned, tortured and massacred; sewed up in the skins of wild beasts and thrown to the dogs in Asia—chained to the galling oar for life in Africa; burned to death in Spain—flayed alive in Italy—fleeced and sentenced to banishment from time to time in England—plunged into the catacombs in France—Knouted in Russia, or driven to perish in the wilds of Siberia. Is not this enough? It was only a few years since, that a poor Jew in Constantinople, was condemned to be tortured to death on account of his religion. They cut off his hands, and then thrusting the bleeding stumps into a pot of boiling pitch, called upon him to recant. He only exclaimed, Oh God of Abraham! have mercy upon them! Oh God of Isaac! have mercy upon them! Oh God of Christ! have mercy upon them! and then expired. Which of these Mr. Speaker, was the christian! The records (may I say) of Heaven, will bear testimony in favor of the Jew.

After some well founded arguments upon the *moral* unlawfulness of subjecting the Jews to political persecution, and declaring that any right which they possessed of putting down the Jews, was equally strong for establishing exclusively Episcopalian, Presbyterian, or any other church government in the state, Mr. Tyson replied to the gentleman who introduced the bill, and having paid him a just compliment, he thus concluded his speech:

"I beg pardon of the gentleman from Washington for thus introducing him to the house. I could not do otherwise, because his name is [illegible] with the Jew bill. You cannot think of the one without thinking of the other—he was an early champion in the cause; Atlas-like, he bore it upon his shoulders at a time when it was too heavy for all other men—it fell—he raised it—it fell again—he raised it again—and again. Like Sisiphus, he was compelled, alternately, to roll up the stone, and suffer its recoil. The enemies of religious freedom in Washington, withdrew from him their support, and he ceased to be a member of this house. Even then, he continued to labour in the cause. He once more comes into the hall of legislation, and his very first act is to bring the Jew-bill before the house! Let him consummate the work—he began it, it is his right to end it. Let him be both Alpha and Omega. By Heaven! I would spray for the stamp of immortality on what I have said, merely to perpetuate his glory."

OHIO.—The bill for reducing the compensation of the Members of the Legislature, after being discussed some days, was rejected by a vote of 36 to 28. "Thus ends the farce," says one Ohio paper. "The same result might have taken place weeks ago," says another, "thereby saving much money to the State, and the reputation of the Members." It is a pity that there was not a clause in the Constitution of every State, as well as in that of the United States, that no Legislature should have the power to pass upon the compensation of its own Members, and, further, that, like amendments to the Constitution of a neighboring State, every bill, to raise or reduce such compensation, should be required to pass two successive Legislatures; and that, very unlike the amended Constitution of the same State, the law thus made and ratified should be unalterable for twenty years.

The Member expelled from the House of Representatives of Ohio, for promising to bestow one-third of his own compensation on the county which elects him, has been re-elected by an increased majority. The question now is, whether he will be allowed to take his seat. A letter from Columbus, says, "I am inclined to believe that, if he succeeds at all, it will not be without a violent struggle."

A NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS
TO THE AFFLICTED.

To ye o'er whom disease her vassals throws,
And fills your bosom with a thousand woes;
Whose hearts with pain are torn, whose sunken eyes
Proclaim that sickness sustains—to thy sighs
Yet health, the parent of all earthly bliss,
'Tis ye I now would restore to address;
If you would drink of Eugeas fount, repair
To SWAIM, in he can mitigate your care.
Let Hope's bright flowers flourish in your heart,
And bid despair for ever thence depart;
Let smiles adorn your brows, and banish grief,
He can afford a quick, a sure relief.
I have no bold or mercial, one whose eyes
Once beam'd with healthful brilliancy and joy,
Seen his cheek with agonizing sighs
When pain disarm their brightness did destroy,
And cancer's worst corrosion crept o'er the rose
That on her cheek had bloom'd, and painted were
Within her heart, which once did joyous beat,
And life by health was rendered ever sweet,
Pale, trembling, weeping, into him is late
Her griefs, which had been caused by ernel fate.
Health soon was born, dried were her yearly tears,
He had a gland which unfailing cheers;
The pangs that pale disease must e'er bestow,
Restores health's roses and opes each woe;
A PANACEA for every pain he gives,
The patient drinks and renovated lives;
The "Man of Ross," a noble band has sung,
And in his praise the silver lyre strung.
Then may I not raise the just notes to fame,
And sing the well earn'd praises of a SWAIM.
Then ye I ask, who now may pine in care,
If health you wish to SWAIM you should repair;
Long wish'd for health he kindly will restore,
Drink of his balm, and know disease is ne'er more.
Then every blessing of the new born year
Which health bestows, your smiles in fortune cheer.
A stranger doth address you, one who knows
His PANACEA's power for all your woes.
Men, whose fair names on Fame's eternal scroll,
Science o'er this with justice did enroll;
'Tis they have said "millions every sorrow cheer,
And seal'd the virtues of the PANACEA,
Lise heaven's own dew which flowers doth revive,
And cause its renovated bloom to survive;
The balm which SWAIM prepares which all should seek,
Restores Health's roses to the pallid cheek.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

Mr. Brainerd, one of the contractors for excavating the Union Canal, near Pottsgrove, brought an action against the company for a breach of contract. This action was determined in the District Court a day or two since, and damages to the amount of $33,646 awarded to the plaintiff.

William M. Meredith has been elected to supply the vacancy in the Delegation from the City to the Legislature occasioned by the death of William F. Seeger.

Notes of the Camden Bank altered from *one* to *five* dollars, are in circulation in this city.

On Monday morning, the court of quarter sessions for the city and county of Philadelphia, overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Alexander Wiley, who had previously been convicted of "fraudulent insolvency."

At the Kensington Ship-yards, there are seventeen new vessels on the stocks. Four steam boats are hauled up and are under repair; one brig has just been launched. There is some ship-building going on in Southwark.

In Boston, John Halloran has been tried and found guilty of the murder of Jonathan Houghton, one of the city watchmen.

A petition has been presented to Congress from the City of Baltimore, praying for the improvement of the Mail Road between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Resolutions have been adopted by the Senate of Pennsylvania, expressive of the opinion of the State, that slavery, being a national evil, the People and the States of the Union ought mutually to participate in the duty and burden of removing it, and that the General Government ought, if practicable, to adopt an efficient plan for its gradual abolition.

Salt beef is retailing in New Orleans, at the enormous price of 25 cents per pound. Other articles of necessity in like proportions, and yet money was never before so scarce—not even when the city was besieged by General Packenham.

Nathan Sanford has been elected to the Senate of the United States, by the New-York Legislature in place of Rufus King, Esq. Minister to England.

Jeremiah A. Fenner, Esq. of Scituate, N. Y. pulled on his farm a few weeks since, a common round turnip, weighing 5 lbs. 7 oz. and measuring 25½ inches round.

Baron Stackelberg, Minister of Sweden to this government, has arrived at this port, in the ship Martha from Stockholm.

It has been ascertained that the whole number of tenements destroyed by the late fire at Petersburgh, Va. is ninety eight.

William B. Giles, well known in the field of politics as "Farmer Giles," though not living within the District, has been solicited, and has consented, to be a Candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, from the District lately represented by Mr. Randolph.

On Sunday week, Mr. Flint, of Massachusetts, attempted to cross the Hudson river at the upper ferry, Albany, with a drove of 950 sheep, bound eastward, when the ice gave way, and 500 of them were drowned, of which the carcases of 396 have been recovered, and the rest floated under the ice.

A new Fire Engine has been obtained by the town of Gardiner, Me. from Philadelphia; its performance proved highly satisfactory to the citizens. This engine was manufactured by S. V. Merrick & Co.

The New Orleans Editors anticipate, that the events of the ensuing year, will cause the planters of Cuba, to emigrate to the United States; and they are beginning to advocate the granting them permission to bring their swarm of slaves.

Captain Crocker, of New York, has crossed the Atlantic to England 150 times without ever meeting with any serious accident.

While a Mr. Day was at work in a Cooper's shop at the east end of the Aqueduct in Rochester, N. Y. last week, a chimney which had been built as we understand upon a bad foundation, fell and crushed him to death in an instant.

A man by the name of William Patterson, stepped into a Grocery store in Rochester, N. Y. on the 27th ult. to get a dram, and soon after drinking it fell dead upon the floor!—The physicians of the place were immediately called in, and the cause pronounced Apoplexy.

Messrs. Jason Parker & Co. have lost, within a fortnight past, 35 stage horses, on the route between Utica and Madison, N. Y. The horses were all valuable and evidently were poisoned by some abandoned person.

Mr. Clerke, editor of the Globe & Emerald, is sentenced to pay a fine of $20, for a libel on Wm. L. Stone, and to be bound in recognizance in his own bond for $1000 for his good behaviour for one year.

Mr. Goodacre, who, for some months past, has been successively lecturing on astronomy, in the eastern states, is on his way to New-Orleans.

It is whispered that considerable business in the line of smuggling, has been done at New Orleans during the late Autumn.

John M. Snowden, Esq. has been re-elected mayor of the city of Pittsburg, Pa. for one year.

Mr. Clark was unanimously re-elected, on Tuesday last, in joint ballot, by both Houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, State Treasurer for the ensuing term.

There are now 43 incorporated banks in the state of Rhode Island. Fourteen petitions for new ones are now before the legislature, and five petitions from old ones for an increase of capital.

A well to obtain salt water, is boring near Wheeling, Va. the present depth of which is more than Nine Hundred feet. The chisel is now acting upon a rock almost as hard as itself, and the progress is very slow.

Com. Warrington arrived in Washington city, on Saturday last.

"A snow owl," measuring five feet six inches, from the tip to the tip of its wings, has been killed in Rochester, Massachusetts. It is a very scarce bird, and said to be the first ever seen in that place. It belongs to the regions much further north.

The bones of a Whale have been discovered on the top of the Appenine mountains, in Italy. They were imbedded in clay.

The state of North Carolina has recently granted a Lottery to a Mr. Murphy, in order to enable him to raise therefrom $15,000, as an encouragement to write the history of the state.

The Legislature of the State of Maine assembled on the 4th instant. Jonas Wheeler was chosen President of the Senate, and John Ruggles Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A tavern keeper in Petersburg, (Va.) gives notice that, in addition to divers things, the best of their kind always, his beds are good and clean enough for the President of the United States to sleep in; and his table is as good as—any body's table.

It has been calculated that from 600 to 700 new suits are yearly instituted in the Federal Court of Kentucky, and about 400 in Ohio.

A young man named Madison Paddock, of Brighton, N. Y. lost his life a fortnight ago, in a singular manner. Going on an errand to Rochester, in the evening, he put the cape of his coat about his head, to protect him from the snow and a strong cold wind. Thus, running along, he encountered a wagon, and was so much injured by the shock that he lived but 12 hours.

John Funston was hung at New Philadelphia, in the state of Ohio, according to his sentence, on the 30th ult. He confessed his guilt before his execution. His crime was murder, committed by shooting a mail-carrier.

A Geological Survey of the State of Pennsylvania is called for by the friends of Internal Improvement. The cost of it, according to a liberal estimate, would not exceed three thousand dollars.

The number of deaths in the City of Washington, during the year 1825, was 345. Its population is estimated at sixteen thousand. Sixty seven dwellings and five stores were built there last year.

Miss Clark, recently engaged in this city, in the same undertaking, is about delivering, at Baltimore, a Course of Lectures on History, comprising the interval from the Creation to the termination of the American Revolutionary War in 1783. These Lectures are to be illustrated by means of charts, upon a novel and interesting plan, by maps and diagrams, and by a great variety of splendid paintings, representing the ancient and modern costumes of different nations, groupes, &c. and the Kings of England. The paintings were executed in London, and are exhibited on the phantasmagora plan.

The schooner Huntress, Homer, of Nantucket, coming from Belfast, Maine, was stranded on Barnstable Beach, during the severe weather of Tuesday, the 13th ult. She was not discovered until Thursday, when she was found to be a complete wreck, and all hands had perished. Three dead bodies were found upon her deck.

A meeting of Delegates from a large number of towns in the northern part of New-Hampshire and Vermont, has been held at Lancaster in New-Hampshire, to consider the subject of a Canal from Connecticut river to Lake Hemphremagog. Resolutions were passed expressing a favourable opinion of the project, and appointing committees to adopt measures to promote it.

The demand for money at this time throughout New-England is great beyond all precedent, and its cause is as inscrutable as its termination is uncertain. We are informed that the best notes in Boston, payable at a future day, are offered at a discount of one-half and two per cent a month; or in other words that the interest of money is at the rate of eighteen and twenty-four per cent per annum!—This state of things is unprecedented in this country, and unless soon terminated must lead to serious consequences.

The Grand Rabbi, De Cologna, of Paris, for himself and in behalf of the Chief Rabbis in London, declines somewhat sarcastically the invitation of Mr. Noah, to repair to Grand Island or pay a capitation tax. The Grand Rabbi appears to think that the Israelites generally will "treat as a mere jest this chimerical consulate of a pseudo restorer;" he, however, "would be sorry to refuse him (Mr. Noah) the credit of a visionary of good intentions."

The fishing schooner Mary, of Harwich, (says the Boston Daily Advertiser,) sailed from St. Anns, N. S. Sept. 8th, in company with several other fishing vessels, bound home, and has not been heard from since. A gale began on the 10th, in which it is supposed she was lost. She had on board ten young men and a boy, three of whom belonged to Chatham, and eight to Harwich. Three of the men were married.

Capt. Kennedy, from Newburn, N. C. informs that a brig from Havana for Baltimore, with molasses and honey, went ashore on the 4th inst. about 12 miles N. E. of Ocracoke, and was totally lost. The Capt. and 4 American seamen, and a Portuguese, servant to a passenger, put off from the wreck in a boat which filled, and they were all drowned.—Their bodies were found next day and interred. The remainder of the crew and passengers, twelve in number, remained on the wreck until morning, when they made a raft and reached the shore in safety.

Olden Time—The first European settlement in North Carolina was made at Roanoke Island, in the summer of 1585, two-hundred and forty years since. In 1730, one hundred and forty-five years subsequent, and ninety-six years ago, Dr. Brickell, who published a Natural History of the then Colony, made an excursion towards the mountains, and says "he travelled fifteen days without meeting with a human being." The population of the State may now be computed at 650,000.

An unfortunate accident took place lately near Georgetown Cross Roads, in Maryland.—A boy in the act of shooting a Rabbit, accidentally shot four boys who were seated on the ground at some distance from, and unperceived by him. Among the number were two black boys, one of whom died soon after, having received thirty shot in his person. One of the white boys is also very much injured.

Died in Harrison township, Ohio, on the 22d Nov. Mrs. Anne Bailey, supposed to be at least 115 years old. In 1774 she went from Liverpool to London, with her mother, and saw Lord Lovett beheaded there. She came to the United States, the year after Braddock's defeat. Her husband was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774; to avenge his death she joined the garrison. On one occasion, when the commander hourly expected an attack from the Indians, and could spare no men, she volunteered to go to Lewisburg, distant 100 miles, for ammunition; she performed her task, and returned safe.

Ship Building.—A English Naval Architect, of some eminence, now on a visit to this country, says that the ship of the line (the Pennsylvania) nearly finished at the Navy Yard, in Philadelphia, will be the finest vessel in any navy. For beauty of model, useful and elegant proportions, strength of construction and general arrangement of the interior, he believes that she will be unsurpassed—certainly not equalled by any British ship. The materials worked up in her are of the choicest description, and her ornaments, although rich, will subserve utility. She has a round stern, and will be capable of mounting 130 guns when completed she will be the largest vessel in the world.

The Montgomery Republican, published at Johnstown, (N. Y.) states that one of the stages filled with passengers, was overturned lately on the Mohawk turnpike. The road in some parts runs close to the margin of the river, and the bank is high and almost precipitous—the stage slid from the track which was covered with ice, and the wheels being over the edge of the bank, when the driver whipped his horses the carriage parted, from the starting of the ring bolt, and the body of the coach rolled down the bank into the water, turning over twice or three times. Several of the passengers were wounded, and one gentleman seriously.

Capt. Poussin, and Lieut. Trimble, Commissioners of the National Road from Washington to N. Orleans, arrived at New Orleans on the 30th ult. They examined the Western route, passing through Abingdon, Knoxville, Centerville (Alabama,) Fort Hull (Mississippi,) crossing the Rigolets and Chef Menteur. The distance of the road they travelled they state to be about 1150 miles, passing over an excellent country for making a turnpike road, and in no instance finding a stream either large or presenting greater difficulty than the Potomac at Georgetown.

Charles Parker, of Ossian, Allegany county, New York, late of Upper Canada, left his house in company with his wife and youngest child to visit a neighbor, about a mile distant, on the evening of the 23d ult. leaving his house in charge of their three remaining children—the eldest a girl of 9 years. After an absence of more than two hours, they returned in season to behold their house on fire, and the mangled skeletons of their children literally roasting in the flames.

Extract of a Letter dated Rio Janeiro, November 20.—"By the arrival of the English frigate Tartar, we have accounts from Valparaiso to the 17th of September. Bolivar was in Upper Peru, and expected to arrive at Lima during November. The expedition for Montevideo left this on the 20th instant, composed of two frigates and several sloops of war, and transports with about 2000 troops. A privateer, under a commission from Lavallie, was fitting out at the Rio Plate."

The state of North Carolina has adopted the only child (a daughter) of the gallant Blakely, a citizen of that state, whose bravery added to the honour obtained by our naval commanders in the late war; and the legislature has directed the expenses of her maintenance and education to be defrayed from the treasury. The young lady resides in Massachusetts, under the care of the relative of her mother, and six hundred dollars per annum are paid for her support. The legislature of the same state had appropriated two hundred and fifty dollars per annum for the education and support of the son of Colonel Forsyth, who fell on the Canada frontier in the late war. Colonel F. was a native of North Carolina, and was a distinguished officer of the rifle corps.—The son was subsequently placed at West Point, where he is now supported and educated at the expense of the general government; but the state, however, unwilling to recal its bounty, has ordered the sum of $750, to be invested in stock, and the principal and interest to be paid Mr. Forsyth at his arriving at age.

EUROPEAN PARAGRAPHS.

The Free trade system of Britain is exhibited by the fact, that the people of the United Kingdoms pay one million and an half sterling, about 6,660,000 dollars annually, in extra duties levied on British West India sugar, the consumption of which is forced, lest "free trade" with the East Indies and the Spanish and French West Indies, should cause the British islands to be abandoned, as they would be, if a free trade in sugar were allowed.

At Ormes, near Orleans, in France, a second crop of cherries was gathered in perfection on the 8th of October. The blossoms appeared on the 12th of August. The first blossoms in April as usual.

A woman, in Staffordshire, England, has *lately been delivered of her* Twenty-third child.

General Foy's funeral obsequies were celebrated at Paris on the 30th November. It is said that 100,000 persons assembled to witness or attend the funeral.—A subscription has been opened to raise a monument over his tomb—with the surplus a landed estate is to be bought for his widow and children. 167,000 francs were subscribed in two days.

University of Edinburgh.—The professors of this institution have come to a determination, that, henceforth, no candidate shall be admitted to the degree of M. D. unless he has studied four years in college, instead of three, as formerly, and that during that time, he must attend to three new branches of medical science in addition to the nine hitherto taught, on all of which he must be examined prior to graduation.

IRELAND.—Burnings, and occasional murders, still continue among the disaffected districts. The Catholics of Dublin have held a great meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the address from the Catholics of New-York. Many fine speeches were made, and a resolution of gratitude passed, &c.

Green Room Intelligence.

Kean's appearance on Wednesday evening at our theatre, excited unusual attention. The house was crowded at an early hour, and remained tolerably quiet, until the rising of the curtain. When he entered on the stage, loud and cheering applause greeted him from his friends, accompanied by some show of disapprobation, confined chiefly to the upper part of the house, but which continued, at intervals, nearly the whole evening. He appeared in the character of Richard III; last evening he personated Othello; to night he performs Sir Giles Overreach. On Thursday, the following note was inserted in the evening papers:—

TO THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA.

I intended to address you last evening, but was prevailed on to proceed with my part, rather than give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which was then rending my bosom. Friends who take an interest in my welfare, assure me that the most unfounded stories have been circulated, with a view to prejudice you against me—For my past errors, the most implacable I should suppose, would be satisfied that I have suffered sufficient punishment. The inhabitants of this city, I am totally unconscious of ever having offended—but if I have unconsciously done so, I most sincerely regret it. I have always borne towards this city, the kindest feelings, and the events of last night, will impress still deeper upon my heart, the respect and gratitude which it shall be the study and pride of my life to manifest.

EDMUND KEAN.

Philadelphia, Thursday morning.

It is asserted that Mr. E. Forrest will be engaged as soon as Kean finishes his performances.

The Circus closed at Baltimore on Thursday evening.

Mr and Mrs. Barrett, of the Albany theatrical company, are engaged in Boston.

A new play has been read by Mr. Charles Kemble, in the Green-room at Covent Garden Theatre, written by Miss Lee, author of "Canterbury Tales." Another new Comedy, by an unknown author, was read in the same Theatre.

Bishop, the Composer, is employed in preparing for representation, in a style of unusual magnificence and splendor, Aladdin. The music is said to possess all the beauty and variety peculiar to the talents of this justly popular professor.

The representation of Kenny's new Opera, at Drury lane, with music by Bishop, is deferred until the return of Miss Stephens, when it will be produced, aided by the talents of Miss Kelly. Report states Braham to be in treaty with the Drury Lane Managers, and that this popular singer will appear in the above Opera.

Madame Catalani has arrived at Genoa, with her husband, where she proposes to give several concerts. The king appeared impatient to hear her. The first concert was to take place at the theatre of the Court. Madame Catalani would then continue her journey to Florence, where she possesses estates.

When the late Mr. Kemble proposed some improvement in the representation of *Hamlet*, Mr. Sheridan advised him to have *music* introduced during his *pauses* in the character. Old Macklin was a memorable *pause-monger*; he had his *first pause* rather long, his *second* more so, and his third, which he styled his *grand pause*, so extended, that the prompter, on one occasion, thought he wanted the word, as it is termed, and suggested it to him so often, that Macklin actually quitted the stage in the middle of the scene, and knocked the poor man down for having interrupted him during his *grand pause*.

The oldest of the musical composers who are now the most fashionable in Europe, is not 40 years of age. The three composers are Rossini, Von Weber, and Meyerbeer, who is a Prussian, and author of the music of Il Crociato in Egitto; he is not a composer by profession, but a young amateur from Berlin, who is possessed, it is said, of an annual income of fifty thousand francs.

Handel, whose divine compositions seem

to have proceeded from a heart glowing with the fire of a seraph, was, notwithstanding, what some would call rather a gross mortal, since he placed no small happiness in good eating and drinking. Having received a present of a dozen of superior Champaign, he thought the quantity too small to present to his friends, and therefore reserved the delicious nectar for a *private use*. Some time after, when a party was dining with him, he lunged for a glass of his choice champaign, but could not easily think of a device for blessing the company. On a sudden, he assumed a musing attitude, and, striking his forehead with his fore finger, exclaimed, "I have got one *tought*, I have got one *tought !*" (meaning thought.) The company, imagining that he had gone to commit to paper some divine idea, saw him depart with silent admiration. He returned to his friends, and very soon had a second, third, and fourth '*tought*.' A wag, suspecting the frequency of St. Cecilia's visits, followed Handel to an adjoining room, saw him enter a closet, embrace his beloved champaign, and swallow repeated doses. The discovery communicated infinite mirth to the company, and *Handel's tought* became proverbial.

Upon the occasion of the marriage of the Infanta of Lucca with Prince Maximilian of Saxony, which took place at Dresden, in November, the Court had repaired to the Opera. The song had scarcely commenced when a panic seized all the assistants, and in a few seconds 5000 spectators were seen endeavouring to escape from some unknown danger. The most probable cause of the alarm is, that a woman in one of the boxes was taken ill. Those near her called for *water*, and from repetition, the spectators supposed the building was on fire. The Queen, in the distraction of her thoughts, believed that the crowd had hurried away the King, and uttered the most piercing lamentations; when she was conducted to him she threw herself upon his neck, with as much joy, as if they had both escaped the most imminent danger.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The following original communications have been received since our last, and will be inserted as we can find room :—

"Ellen on reading the Isle of Flowers, by Eos"—" I long for a hermitage," &c.—and "When sorrow," &c. from "Alonzo"—"A Persian Legend," from "Ormanyn"—"Persian—K. Y."—"Creation an Isle—Selim"—"Omniah Shamelion"—"Amanda, to Sarah B."—"Nay, sigh not thus," with the omission of the third and last verses; the signature accompanying this piece has long been used by another correspondent.—"D. W's" whimsical lines to "Miss Rebecca Black"—the note attached to this last shall be attended to hereafter. "Selim to the Moon"—"Lines to a Flute"—a continuation of the controversy between the letter "H." and its enemies—the "reply to the answer," and a "rejoinder to the reply" with a variety of Enigmas, Conundrums, &c. original and selected.

The lines on "Music," we are satisfied are original; if furnished with a second copy it shall be inserted.

"The original tale called Julia Dudley," we shall have to leave out; any thing in the style of its author's "communication," inserted a week or two since, in our Olio, will obtain a speedy insertion.

In order to deal "justly and fairly" with all our postical friends, we shall be under the necessity for one week, of extending the department allotted to them, considerably beyond its usual limits.

The two communications received at different periods, intended to injure the feelings of a respectable individual, have been handed to that individual, who will probably be enabled to detect the offender; it is an extremely pitiful mode of warfare, and the writer will observe, he is mistaken in supposing this paper might be made a vehicle of persecution.

An epidemic disease, arising from colds, prevails in this city to great extent; scarce an individual has escaped, though but comparatively few, we believe, have been in any way seriously affected. The deaths last week were only 45, a number, in comparison to the extent of our population, surprisingly small.

The first annual report of the acting committee of the Society for the promotion of Internal Improvement in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has just been published. It was handed in at too late an hour to enable us to give a particular notice of its contents, in our present number. Accompanying the pamphlet, are three separate original papers, read before the Society, which are filled with much information, of a new and valuable nature; the article on "Pennsylvania Salt," is particularly deserving the attention of the citizens throughout the state. It forcibly demonstrates the fact that those benefits and advantages will be peculiarly and more extensively felt and enjoyed by those parts of the Commonwealth where objections to plans of Internal Improvement have been made with most apparent force, as they have not considered themselves immediate partakers in the rich results of such works. It is clearly shown from a table of estimate prefixed to the article that to the counties of Bedford, Centre, Clearfield, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Lebanon, Lycoming, Mifflin, Northumberland, Perry, Union and York, there will be an annual saving of EIGHTY ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ONE dollars, on the consumption of the single article of salt, by the introduction of that article from the west by means of a canal or rail way.

Considerable excitement of a political nature, appears to exist in the state of Virginia. Mr. Randolph, so long and well known to the public, has been promoted from the House of Representatives to the Senate, and an election is now to be held for a member to supply his place: among those who are brought forward for this purpose is the far-famed William B. Giles, although living out of the District which is to be represented, so important is considered the "crisis," as it is gravely announced, to which we as a nation, are brought; although in almost every other section of the country all is quiet and undisturbed, and the olive branch of peace, with the attendant blessings of prosperity and happiness is represented as holding undisputed sway, yet, to judge from the alarming tone which our Virginia politicians have assumed, one might fairly infer, that we were almost tottering on the verge of ruin; that much more cause existed for wailings and lamentations than for rejoicing. One of the candidates in offering himself, asserts that "this fearfully consolidating government has assumed a jurisdiction of cutting and using the soil of the states at their pleasure; then their jurisdiction must conflict with the jurisdiction of the states, and if they do conflict, which will maintain its point, (aye, there's the rub,) the states or the general government? Do you not see here, he asks with much apparent earnestness, a fearful collision of power?" Does our startled and prophetic politician himself see any collision, which reason and justice will not at all times oppose and render harmless? We trust not: as we feel assured that the dark forebodings contained in a part of the following extracts from the same address, are ill-founded and unworthy of serious consideration, further than as may relate to the spirit of watchfulness which we hope ever to see abroad and on the alert:

"Do you suppose the wise framers of the constitution intended to grant a power to the general government, which might cause their fair fabric to crumble in the dust; a work, in which they had endeavored so much to guard against the usurpation of powers? We then see the time must come, when consolidation must arrive, when there is to be a conflict of powers, agreeably to the latitudinarian doctrine? Who is to bend the knee, the states or the general government? Here an awful gulph, a hideous chasm, is presented to our view. Will not this latitudinarian government be responsible to you, and mankind, and the God of Nature, who has so greatly blessed you with the highest boon, for the destruction of the Ark of Liberty—(The Constitution.)—God forbid, that, that day should ever arrive! but that day has been predicted by a Henry, by the now living sages, and best patriots of the present day. Should the present doctrine, holden by the administration at Washington, go into effect, it will then become our best efforts to do our duty by ourselves, and to those who are to live, to inherit our free institutions, to stand against the present storm; "to breast it with that fearless, which will be calculated to stem its force, and render it harmless."

"Why should the general government, whose arm is already so strong, so rich in resources, ever exercise doubtful powers? But here, where there can be no doubt, that the power never was intended to be given.—Why usurp? Ought not the administration at Washington to reflect, that the exercise of powers not granted, is not the way to conciliate the feelings, or to acquire the confidence, of the people of this happy land? Ought they not to know, that they are a people jealous of their rights, loving their liberty and their constitution, and hating only those who revere not the constitution, and love not the liberty the result there of."

The same subject is touched on by the masterly spirit of Clinton, in his late message to the New York legislature, but in a tone of moderation on which it were well, if with a similar force and wisdom, it could be manifested elsewhere. He observes, that "While it is our imperative duty to support the National government in all its constitutional functions and patriotic demonstrations, we are equally bound to sustain the just rights and legitimate authorities of the states. The one is intimately blended with our power and safety, and the other is identified with the preservation of free government. They are component and essential parts of the same magnificent system, and the pillars can never be destroyed without a subversion of the whole edifice."

Mr. Reynolds, who is lecturing on Captain Symmes' new theory of the earth, we perceive by the Penn. Inteligencer, has recently been addressing the citizens of Harrisburg—the Intelligencer thinks the theory very plausible, and appears to have become a convert to the concave system. It is said he founds his arguments upon facts well established in natural history, many of which so strongly corroborate his conclusions, that the most sceptical are compelled to admit his system to be at least very plausible. Mr. R. is represented as being a gentleman of much intelligence and respectability, and particularly pleasing as a lecturer. He will probably visit this city in the course of a week or two, unless he visits Washington first, when we hope to hear such an elucidation of the subject as will enable us to form an opinion for ourselves.

PRICES CURRENT.

Grain, Wheat, bushel, red,	85 a 90.
do. " white,	95 a 96.
Rye, "	58 a 60.
Corn, Penn.	64 a 70.
Barley, do.	85 a 95.
do. Eastern,	100 a 1,10.
Oats,	34 a 38.
Beans,	1,25 a 1,50.
Butter, including kegs, for exportation, in demand, lb. 10 a 12 cts.	
Flour, Wheat, S. F. bbl.	$4 75 a —
Rye, dull, "	$3 12½ a —
Corn Meal,	$3 25 a —
Seeds, Clover,	$4 50 a $5 00.
Herd-Grass,	3 5 a —
Timothy,	$2 50 a $2 75.
Orchard,	62½ a 75.
Pork, Jersey, and Pa. Mess,	$14 00 a —
Cargo,	9 50 a —
East. Mess,	13 50 a —
Plaster of Paris, sales at per ton,	$6 25 a —

OBITUARY.

"Weep not for her—in the spring time she flew
To that land where the wings of the soul are unfurl'd,
And now, like a star beyond evening's cold dew,
Looks regularly down on the tears of this world."

DIED, on Saturday, 14th inst. after a short and severe illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH ALLEN, in the 23d year of her age. It but seldom falls to our lot to commemorate the virtues of a female more finally loved and deeply regretted among the circle of her acquaintance; it adds another affecting instance of the uncertainty of human life, and another useful warning that youth and beauty afford no protection against the weapons of death. This has thus lovely, innocent and delicate flower been suddenly blasted by an unkindly frost, in the morning of its existence, and just as it fragrance diffused itself to those around, it has been suffered to die and wither away. She, who was now the comfort of a widowed mother, the pride of her family, and the delight and admiration of her friends, is now no more! That heart, so lately warmed by the rays of affection, lies cold and slumbers in the silent tomb! Possessed of a disposition amiable, affectionate and unassuming, she gained the esteem of all who knew her—her more immediate associates highly appreciated her worth, and will long regret her loss, though the change be for her eternal happiness. Not to exaggerate, the writer believes this to be a correct picture of her merits, drawn from life—indeed, none but to know her to love her. In her decease there are many who mourn as without hope; but they have one encouraging solace, that her innocent and virtuous spirit life will insure her a seat in those celestial regions of peace, "where the wicked cease from trouble and the weary are at rest."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

Brig Minerva, Gallie, from Hamburg.
—— Emeline, Dowdy, from Cadiz.
—— America, Hale, from Leghorn.
—— Envoy, Cabot, from Calcutta.
—— Hibernia, Hutchinson, from Hamburg.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Emily, Copeland, for Vera Cruz.
Schr. Maria, Oliver, for Havana.
Brig Mary Ann, Regan, for Lisbon.
—— Ontario, M'Kenzie, for Gibraltar.
—— Richmond, Harrison, for Port au Platt.
Schr. Powell, Harrison, for St. Thomas.

P. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Monroe Village, Lancaster Road, finishes all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chairs, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, second Carriages, Gigs, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or acceptances. jan 21—1*

GREATEST DEVILING.—The editor of the Scholastic Republican advertises as follows: "N. B. Wanted, at this Office, any quantity of the "Rout of Evil,' in exchange for notes and accounts"—and then adds, with the most commendable regard to his own convenience, "Don't all come at once."

BANK NOTE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly by ALEXANDER BENSON, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 4 South Third street.

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
U. S. Branches	par	Marietta	no sale
New Hampshire	2 1-2	Hanasta	75
Vermont	2 1-2	Washington	75
Maine	2 1-2	Silverlie	12 1-2
Massachusetts.		*Delaware.*	
Boston	1	Laurel	25
Country Banks	2 1-2	All others	par
Connecticut	2 1-2	*Maryland.*	
Rhode Island	2 1-2	Baltimore	1-2
New York.		Annapolis	1
All the City Banks	par	Frederikesburn	1
Jacob Barker's notes	50	Hagerstown	1
Plattsburg	75	Port-Deposit	25
Chenango	25	Havre-de-Grace	1
Jefferson County	5	Westminster	1
Washington & Warren	2	Elkton	1
Other Banks	2 to 5	Cumberland	75
New Jersey.		Snowhill	75
Salem Banking Co.	par	Somerset	85
New Brunswick	1 1-2	*Virginia.*	
Patterson	1 1-2	Bank of Virginia	1-2
Sussex	1 1-2	Farmers Bank	1-2
Elizabethtown	1 1-2	Valley Bank	1
Morristown	1 1-2	Wheeling	5
Trenton State Bk. failed		*Columbia District.*	
Lombard & Protest. do.		Bank of Columbia	20
All other Banks	par	Other Banks	1
Pennsylvania.		North Carolina	5
Lancaster	par	South Carolina	2
Easton	do.	*Georgia.*	
Germantown	do.	Savannah	5
Norristown	do.	Augusta Banks	2
Chester	do.	Tennessee	20
West Chester	do.	*Kentucky.*	
Harrisburg	do.	Old Banks	45
Northampton	do.	Commonwealth	50
Columbia	do.	*Ohio.*	
Bucks County	do.	Chillicothe	5
New Hope	50	Steubenville	5
Chambersburg	1	Marietta	5
Reading	par	Mount Pleasant	5
Gettysburg	1	New Lancaster	5
Carlisle Bank	par	Western Reserve	5
Do. Agricultural	75	Columbus	5
Bank of Pittsburg	1 1-2	Dayton	5
Centre	5	Others	no sale
Milton	75	Banks at N. Orleans	5
Greensburg	5	Natchez	10
Brownsville	5	*Canada.*	
Huntingdon	50	Canada, Montreal,	5
Meadville	75	York	5
Greencastle	75	Kingston	no sale
Bedford	75	American Gold 5 prem.	
Beaver	75	Guineas	84 90
Uniontown	75	Doubloons, 15 50 a—	

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 12th instant, by the Rev. T. H. Skinner, Mr. FRANCES WORLEY, to Miss PHOEBE S. daughter of A. Denman, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Bradford, Mr. FREDERICK A. BUBER, to Miss CAROLINE M. SIMON, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. ANDREW D. CASH, to Miss MARY E. NEWTON, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. TITUS BANCROFT, to Miss ELIZABETH P. JONES, all of this city.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, Mr. SAMUEL HILAS to Miss MARY ANTOINETTE LACAVE, all of this city.

DIED,

On Friday morning last, aged 12 years, SARAH, daughter of Caspar W. Morris, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, the 17th instant, in the 47th year of his age, EDWARD TILGHMAN, merchant, of this city.

On Wednesday, the 18th instant, CHAMBERS GAW, son of the late Mr. Gilbert Gaw, in the 18th year of his age.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. JOHN ANTRIM, late clerk to the Mayor.

On Thursday morning, of a pulmonary affection, Captain DAVID MOORE, aged 41 years.

On Thursday morning, in the 49th year of her age, ELIZABETH CARSON, after a long and tedious illness.

On Tuesday evening, after a short illness, Mr. LEWIS MILES, in the 41st year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, about 4 o'clock, suddenly, Mr. JOHN RAYNES.

On Third Day last, of consumption, JONATHAN BUZBY, in the 23d year of his age.

On Monday, aged 51 years, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, formerly Lumber Merchant of this city.

On Sunday, Mr. JOHN BREDGER, in the 59th year of his age.

On Saturday, the 14th inst. Miss ELIZABETH ALLEN, in the 23d year of her age.

On Saturday, the 14th instant, SEBASTIAN SHORDY, of this city.

On Friday morning, Capt. WILLIAM WATERS, in the 59th year of his age.

On Thursday evening, the 19th instant, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. CAROLINE KLUPKEE, consort of John Klupkee.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 12 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit.

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

INDIGO.

On Friday morning, the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, on a credit of 4 and 6 months, for approved notes,

An entire cargo of 58 cases Indigo, received per brig Envoy from Calcutta. The above will be opened for inspection and catalogues delivered one day previous to the sale. It will be found a superior lot, well worth the attention of the trade.

SPRING GOODS.—*Package Sale.*

On Wednesday morning, 25th inst. at 10 o'clock, One Hundred and Fifty Packages of Prime Spring Goods:—Now style cambric barege stripes, Cambric plain and chintz furnitures, black and coloured crambic tarnetts, fancy printed and white bordered Jaconets, white and coloured quilt ups, and fancy printed do. printed thread and fancy printed curtains, dimities, white jeans, York stripes, colored and fancy grandrelles, silk stripe and face drillings, 6-4 and 7-4 commerse, book and jaconet muslins, all cambric shirtings, 3-8 Scotch shootings, and cambricks, Japan tam'd nankeens and linens, fancy linnens and ladies white net trimmed robes, cannon and worsted braces, men's and women's white and colored cotton hose, plain and figured Bombazetts, London cords and Serge de mores, dark hang up cords, 4-4 and 6-4 striped and fancy check'd gingham, Rose and pompon hats, Cretonnes and Imperial plaids.

COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

JONATHAN FELL,

No. 32 South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following articles of superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:

MUSTARD in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and cakes No 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE, and Ground Black PEPPER.

N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles by applying as above. jan 21—6m

Goods at Reduced Prices.

COWPLAND offers for Sale very low, at No. 31 S. Second, a few doors below Market street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of fancy goods for housekeepers, among which are,

Gilt and Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses,	Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Brass Andirons, of sizes and patterns,	Plated Table Castors, Beer Mounted and Plain,
Shovel and Tongs, fine and low priced Tea Trays and Waiters,	Plated Candlesticks, do. do.
Bread Baskets, Spice Boxes,	Plated Snuffers and Trays, do. do
Ladies Dressing Cases,	Plated Bottle Stands, do. do.
Brass Stair Rods,	Brass Lamps and Candlesticks,
Curtain Pins, (rich patterns)	Japanned, do. do.
Knives and forks, fine and low priced Pen Knives, Razors and Scissors,	Patent Metal Boilers, Tea Kettles and Saucepans,
Plated Chamber Candlesticks,	Iron Pots, Ovidirons, &c. jan 21—6

WANTED,

IN a genteel Fancy Business, for a central part of this city, a Young Lady, to assist, and take an interest or proportionate share of profits, according to the capital she may be inclined to employ (not less than $1000) with a lady already established who requires occasional relief from constant attendance—the perfect parting with a portion of the profits, rather than trusting to a person who is solely dependant on pay. A line to X. Y. Z. at this office, with real name and address, (respectable, will be punctually attended to. jan 21—4t*

TOOTH-ACHE

CURED instantaneously and without Pain, even when all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, Dentist, from London,

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and preserved from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and inlays teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is exercised by none to excel; it mutually gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and of the same time innocent: for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 92 South Fifth, near Spruce street. jan 21—6*

NEW DISCOVERIES.

WHEN Columbus conceived the idea of a Western World, he was called a madman—when Galileo discovered the rotation of the earth, a heretic—and when Harvey the circulation of the blood, a fool. Clamour was at those times loud against their great men; but experience, the legitimate touchstone of all things, has manifested their wisdom and established their theories. But are they alone? have no other discoveries of equal wonder and importance been made? Who, at those dark periods, dreamt that, "in the twinkling of an eye," ten dollars could be converted into $20,000, $30,000, $40,000, &c. without the aid of infernal agency. Yet experience has shown that modern discoveries has rendered such a result easily attainable—from which we are quite certain that this extraordinary metamorphose will absolutely take place on the first day of February next, at the drawing of the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

NINETEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

When any person, young or old, gentle or simple, rude or uncultivated, untaught or scientific, male or female may meet on equal grounds in the arena of Fortune—either may enter the list, dispute and carry off any of Swinderal's below enumerated. Then speed ye all to DECKARD, Fortune's steergreat, "down with your dust," come to the charge, and choose from the following

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000		45 prizes of	$500	
1	do.	20,000	114	do.	100
2	do.	10,000	228	do.	50
3	do.	5,000	1710	do.	20
2	do.	3,970	14364	do.	10
30	do.	1,000			

Whole Tickets, $10 00 | Quarters, $ 2 50
Halves, 5 00 | Eighths, 1 25

And P. I. D. has other announcements for the enterprising, which "those who run may read," and which will afford him a handsome harvest for their pains.

Orders from the country or elsewhere, post paid, inclosing the cash or prize tickets will meet with due attention. jan 21—tf

VALUABLE MEDICINE

For Coughs and Consumptions.

THE uncommon success that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS are well known to possess for the cure of Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions, is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this Healing Balsam and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive Complaints of long standing, even where their cases were almost hopeless, and where they had been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each Bottle given by those of respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this Valuable Medicine. Thousands have neglected their cure by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have been terminated in a rooted Consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumption itself may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the public, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that in the autumn of 1824, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my lungs I was reduced by a distressing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March, 1824, by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my spirits and strength returned, and I have since May last enjoyed my usual state of health, and am able, and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the public, as in my opinion a most valuable medicine in consumptions of the Lungs. NATHAN PARKS.

Red Hook, Dutchess County, November 17, 1824.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and extreme pain in the breast, nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means, in the hands of God, of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought the most would be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time, so far restored her that she was able to do a good days work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public. PHILO JUDSON, Pastor of the Church in Ashford, (Conn.)

Ashford, Sept. 28, 1824.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, South West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 167 Market street; SMITH & PEARSALL, No. 115 Market street; EDWARD D. GARRIGUES, No. 280 Market street; JOSEPH STOUT, corner of Coates and Second street; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 328 Market street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington and most of the Druggists in the United States.

dec 24—1y

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, &c.

FOR the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.

There is perhaps no medical discovery ever established, more generally confirmed by the experience of the first physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable cases of pulmonary complaints originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life than most people imagine or are disposed to bestow.—The Bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as about five to one. Inasmuch then as this fatal disease has defied even the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the people to see that so excellent a remedy for those afflicted with it, a quality accepted of trials, as that herein valuable remedy, the VEGETABLE INDIAN SPECIFIC.—The Indians are happy in their invention of medical plants; generally speaking they are certain in their effects, and it is said by all who are of good character, that a true consumption is never cured among them.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of the disease, and preventing its proceeding to an incurable state; and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life, ought carefully to be attended to."

This Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the inward parts, opens the pores, and opens the stagnated vessels, after the manner of an analyzer; consequently the destruction of the heart and the lungs which constitute true disease, particularly and its very hopeless expectoration, which is usually called for and whitest at cleanest and health, it also gives strength to the weaker lungs. In this manner it removes the cause fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may safely be given to infants, for which it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, hooping, whooping coughs, &c. and is found particularly useful in hysterical affections, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease, in all its different states. It is for sale by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North West corner of Market and Second streets, Dr. JOSEPH STOUT, Corner of Coates and Second streets, PETER WILLIAMSON, Corner of Almond and Second streets, THOMAS CAVE, 328 Market street, &c. and S. C. GRAHAM & D. SCHAFFER, No. 208 South Second street. Jan 21—tf

CARPETING.

JUST opened, a handsome assortment of
Ingrain Carpeting
Venetian and Rag ditto.
Willton & Brussels Rugs.
Rose and Palm Blankets.
Baizes and Flannels.
Ladies and Children's Plaid Cloaks.
Cloaks, Mittens and Stockings.
Umbrellas and Parasols.

With a general assortment of Dry Goods, wholesale and Retail.

J. & M. SHARPLESS,
dec 28—6m No. 41 Market st. 2d door below Second.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

NINETEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be drawn on the first day of February, 1826. Sixty-six Numbers—Nine Ballots to be Drawn.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	do.	20,000	- -	20,000
2	do.	10,000	- -	20,000
3	do.	5,000	- -	15,000
2	do.	3,970	- -	7,940
30	do.	1,000	- -	30,000
45	do.	500	- -	22,500
114	do.	100	- -	11,400
228	do.	50	- -	11,400
1,710	do.	20	- -	34,200
14,364	do.	10	- -	143,640

For sale at ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S Lottery Office, No. 43 South Third street, second door above Chesnut street.

☞ Orders enclosing Cash, promptly attended to, etc. dec 31—2t

AMERICANS INTERESTED.

THE WHOLE COMMUNITY DEEPLY CONCERNED.

Highly important to all who would not be deceived.—Compare and then judge for yourselves.

"*Equal justice is rendered to all.*"

FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

No. 129 CHESNUT STREET.

Truly Grand and Splendid Scheme.

1	Prize of	$100,000	is	$100,000
1	do.	50,000	is	50,000
1	do.	40,000	is	40,000
1	do.	25,000	is	25,000
1	do.	20,000	is	20,000
5	do.	10,000	is	50,000
10	do.	5,000	is	50,000
44	do.	1,000	is	44,000
88	do.	500	is	44,000
176	do.	240	is	42,240
352	do.	100	is	35,200
5676	do.	50	is	285,100

Prize of Tickets $30—Shares in proportion.
dec 17—tf

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

50,000 DOLLARS
30,000 DOLLARS
20,000 DOLLARS
10,000 DOLLARS

TICKETS in the Union Canal Lottery, 19th Class New Series, will advance from nine to ten dollars after the 27th inst. For lucky numbers apply at

GIBBS'

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 4 56 S. Third street Philadelphia. jan 14—1t

ATTENTION! PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a quantity of PRINTING MATERIALS, viz:

1 good medium Press,	1 font 7 line Great Primer
1 font 12 line Pica,	1 do. 2 line English,
1 do. 10 line Pica,	2 do. Great Primer,
1 do 7 line Pica Caps, unassorted,	2 do. English,
1 font 5 line Pica,	1 do. Pica,
1 do. Canon	1 do. Small Pica,
	1 do. Brevier.

The greater part of the above type is in good condition, and large fonts, which would be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. nov 26—tf

GRAND PECTORAL SYRUP.

FOR the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, and Consumption of the Lungs. The public are respectfully informed, that this Syrup has established a character which needs no puffing to establish. It has been used with signal benefit by great numbers, as well in this City as in Boston, New York, and other places; certificates of which might easily be adduced. Many respectable Physicians have approved and recommended it, as a very valuable and safe Medicine. It has been known to cure, after many other remedies had failed. Many in my neighborhood can testify that I is not only useful in the various complaints of the breast, but also in bowel complaints and Agues. It may be taken with all kinds of aliment except milk. The quantity to be used is as follows: to a full grown person, a large wine glass full three times a day, and in proportion to the age for children, directions will be given when called for. At this season it is calculated to be of very great benefit. The public are requested to make trial of the Pectoral Syrup, which it is confidently believed, will be found to answer their expectations fully. They will please to furnish themselves with pint or quart bottles, according to the quantity wanted. Prepared and sold only by me,

RACHEL BOURK,
Crown street, between Race and Vine, four doors from St Brodhead's Church.

The proprietor of the above mentioned Syrup, having desired my recommendation, I am free to say, that, from the known virtues of its component articles, and especially from the frequent use of it in my family, I can attest it to be an efficacious and safe Pectoral.

Dr. EDWIN ATLEE.

The Subscriber having derived great benefit from the use of the above Pectoral Syrup, is free to recommend it, as, in my opinion, possessing superior virtues. It proved beneficial to my wife in relieving her from a violent cold and cough, by using it a few times.

PHILIP JACOBS.
No. 50 Crown street.

This is to certify that I have used the above named Syrup, and found it beneficial to my family.

DANIEL ROBERTS,
Crown street, near the Church.

This is to certify that my family have used the above Syrup, and recommend it to the public in general.

JAMES WALLER,
Philadelphia, 3d mo. 8th, 1825.

Better ointment of a very superior quality, can be had at the same place, on moderate terms, which has been productive of very speedy cures, as many in the city here had fair proof, and will give the Medicine a good character. nov 12—3t

H. ANDREBRENDES, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, and various other articles, Marked with Durable Ink, at No 174 North Second street, Philadelphia. Specimens may be seen on application. jan 21—6m*

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

H. RAND'S Writing Academy, No 20 South Second street, second door below Chesnut. Lessons given to individuals at their houses if preferred. nov 5—tf

SAMUEL HUCKEL, Clock and Watch Maker, No. 48 South street, a few doors above Front street. An Apprentice Wanted. oct 17 6m

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by HOWELL & CO. No. 74 North Sixth street, and No. 147 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—tf.

REYNOLDS & HAGERMAN, No. 93 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Cutlery and Guilts.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Ruler to the colleges of Books, Letter & Foolscap Paper, 203 Vine st.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 203 Vine street.—6

SMITH & WHALAN'S Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 48 North Third street, next door, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate wholesale and retail.

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 36 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods at the first quality on hand.—tf

B. N. J. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 75 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 S. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

JOHN SCHAUB, Hatter, No. 66 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

A FEW respectable single men may be accommodated with boarding on reasonable terms, at 13 Sansom st. sept 5—6m

CHARLES STEVENSON, Watch Maker, Jewellery and Gold Smith, has removed from No. 113 South Second street, to No. 147 near Spruce.

JOB W. FOLWELL, Boot and Sho

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

RIDDLE.

What's dear to us all, what melodious will please,
A river in Egypt, and what makes us sneeze?
A fish that's well known in our river to swim,
And a prominent feature not far from the chin:
The initials of these when rightly they're placed,
Will point out a man of refinement and taste;
Whose power in music no one can excel—
He composes most richly and executes well:
When he touches his viol, or sounds his sweet flute,
The soul is enchanted and discord stands mute.

W.

FOR SOLUTION.

How can £100 be paid in 100 pieces consisting of Moidores at 36s. Guineas at 21s. and Pistoles at 18s. 6d.; this sum is in Vester's Arithmetic under Alligation Total—I have in vain endeavored to obtain a solution by that rule—several others have tried it and not succeeded—perhaps some of your readers may be able to furnish an answer by the above rule.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. Why is a man with a very defective memory like a miser?
2. Why would it be improper that young women should sit in Congress?
3. Why is a broker's prices-current like the letter O?

Answers to the Conundrums in our last.
1. Because it is Madder.
2. Because it is a flame without a wick.
3. A Toast.
4. Justice.
5. Red haired men who always have their fire locks about them.
6. The word short.
7. Because it makes a Road Broad.
8. Putting the fire out.
9. The word longer, to which when no is added becomes *no longer*.
10. Because, though the latter may be a good man, the former is a better.
11. Because they are *left*.
12. Knell (*Nell ell.*)

Answers to the Enigmas signed Lewnee which were inserted on the 31st ult.
1.—Police. 2.—Mutton. 3.—Bell.

A young girl was presented to James I. as an English prodigy, because she was deeply learned. The person who introduced her, boasted of her proficiency in ancient languages. "I can assure your majesty," said he, "that she can both speak and write Latin, Greek, and Hebrew." "These are rare attainments for a damsel," said James, "but pray tell me, can she spin?"

ARTIFICIAL COLD.—The greatest artificial cold that has yet been produced, was effected by the mixture of diluted sulphuric acid with snow, which sunk Fahrenheit's thermometer to minus 91, or 123 degrees below the freezing point.

Soon after the late fall of snow, an honest Hibernian, from Watertown, who had been perusing an account of the new census of Boston, met one of his countrymen at the corner of Congress and Water streets, and after the usual salutations, the latter remarked, "We have had considerable snow." "Yes, indeed you have," the other replied, "but I think we have had more in Watertown, in proportion to the number of inhabitants."

Some company in Ireland disputing relative to the quickness of reply ascribed to the lower order of that country, it was resolved to put the matter to the test in the person of a clown who was approaching them. "Pat," said one of the gentlemen, "if the Devil were to come, and be determined to have one of us, which do you think he would take?" "Me to be sure." "And why so?" "Because he knows he can have your honor at any time."

A GO-BETWEEN. "Among all the motley characters that make their appearance, upon this variegated stage of human existence there is none more truly despicable—none upon whose shrinking shoulders the lash of satire may be more meritoriously applied than your gentleman go-up.

Prowling through public avenues—lounging at the corners of streets—eaves-dropping, like owls at twilight—and haunting like spectres every barber's shop or other place of general resort—with elongated ears and slippery tongues it would seem that the bodies and souls of these tattlers were nourished and sustained solely by the nutritive powers of the pendent and springy organs aforesaid.

The genuine tin-be-seen may be immediately detected by the following infallible characteristics:—1, a parasitical sympathy, an affirmative acquiescence, and to all propositions whatsoever; especially at the moment of their utterance and in presence of their authors:—2, an adroit mode of transposing or exaggerating the sentiments thus gathered; and of conveying the mutilated version to individuals of opposite opinions, by way of suggestion, query, insinuation, admonition, or otherwise."

Infallible cure for a Felon.

Take a piece of Rock Salt, about the size of a butternut, wrap it in a green cabbage leaf, if to be had, if not, in brown wet paper; lay it on hot embers, and cover it as you would roast an onion—after about twenty minutes take it out, and powder it as fine as possible. Take hard soap and mix the powdered salt with so much of the soap that it will make a salve. If the soap has but little turpentine in it, as may be known by the smell, then add a little turpentine, but if the soap smells pretty strong of the turpentine, none need be added. Apply the salve when made to the part affected by the Felon, and it will in a few hours (and sometimes in a few minutes) totally destroy the Felon, and remove all pain. If the Felon has suppurated or has got matter in it, after the pain is removed, it must be healed as other sores are.

Travellers Take Notice.

THE Line for Fauquier Springs and Yellow Springs will be removed from J. Vanbuskirk's, (Union Hotel,) to A. M'Calla's Tavern, sign of the White Swan, in Race street, above Third.

The above Stage will leave Kimberton (during the winter) every Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive in Philadelphia at 12 o'clock—leave M'Calla's every Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Kimberton at 3 o'clock.

Further information can be obtained by applying to
A. M'CALLA,
Agent for the Proprietors in Philadelphia.
☞ All Baggage at the owner's risk. jan14—tf

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 178 Cherry st. the first house above 4th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and Expeditiously executed,
ON MODERATE TERMS.
☞ At the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, back of No. 33 Market street.

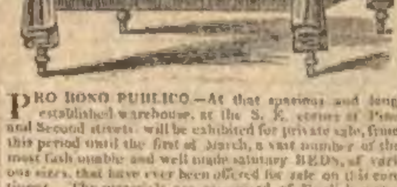
J. BUTTERWORTH'S wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron ware, all kinds of tin work for machinery, under the shop store, S. W. corner of Market and Third streets, and No. 448 North Second street, Philadelphia. On hand a quantity of Combs-plate and leaves of an excellent quality. Also, a constant supply of Card Stretchers. nov 19—6m*

PHILADELPHIA.
Suspender Manufactory,
No 2 Bank street, 2d door below Market street, adjoining John's Tavern.

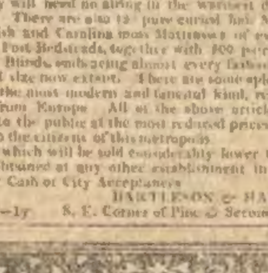
WHERE the subscriber manufactures and keeps always on hand, a more extensive variety of PATENT SUSPENDERS of every description than has heretofore been offered for sale in this city, many of which are made upon new and improved plans and fashions. In point of style, workmanship and quality of materials they are surpassed by none, and will be sold Wholesale or Retail, cheaper than they can be bought, of the same quality in any other manufactory in the United States. Also, Gentlemen's Hair and Silk Stocks, Cravat Stiffners, Run ins Belts, Sword Belts, Gun Trapping Belts, Suspender Webbing, &c. Also for sale at No. 13 N. Third St., No 18 corner of Church Alley.
ABRAHAM L. VANHORN.
nov 19—1y

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,
No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARD WARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 5—tf

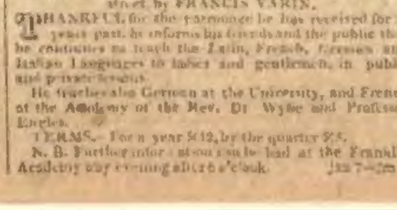


ARTIFICIAL TEETH
MADE and repaired by J. DRUMMOND, at No. 21 North Eight street. sept 17—3m*



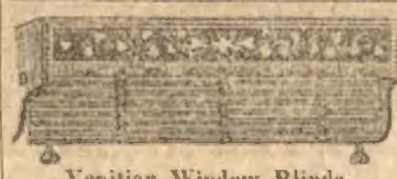
CHEAP & FASHIONABLE MILITARY STORE.

WM. G. CREASE offers for sale, at his Military Store, No. 41, South-East corner of Third and Chesnut streets,
A general assortment of MILITARY GOODS,
Swords of the most fashionable figures and forms,
Hilts of different figures,
Gold, silver, gilt, plated, worsted and cotton Epaulets,
Silk & worsted Sashes, Belts, Cap Cords, Cord, Fringes, &c.
Sword Belts of different kinds and Belt Plates,
Sword Chains and Sword Knots,
Cap Chains and Cap Plates,
Braid and Plume Sockets, and Feathers of every description—with numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch.
N. B. Feathers cleaned, dyed and repaired, at the shortest notice. jan 7—6m*



PRO BONO PUBLICO—At that spacious and long established warehouse, at the S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets will be exhibited for private sale, from this period until the first of March, a vast number of the most rich ornable and well made salutary BEDS, of various sizes, that have ever been offered for sale on this continent. The materials are comprised of English water proof ticking of a late importation, and Feathers that have undergone an original process, not known by any other Upholsterers in the city; they are so well prepared that they will need no airing in the warmest day of our climate. There are also 12 pure curled hair Mattresses; 70 Spanish and Carolina moss Mattresses of every size; 40 Field Post Bedsteads, together with 800 pair Venetian Window Blinds, embracing almost every fashionable pattern and size now extant. There are some splendid patterns of the most modern and general kind, recently received from Europe. All of the above articles will be offered to the public at the most reduced prices ever presented to the citizens of this metropolis.

All of which will be sold considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other establishment in Philadelphia, for Cash or City Acceptances
BARTLESON & HARMER,
Jan. 1—1y S. E. Corner of Pine & Second Streets.



Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to
BARTLESON & HARMER,
march 5—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine st.

LANGUAGES,
Taught at the Franklin Academy, back of No. 77 Arch street, by FRANCIS VARIN.

THANKFUL for the patronage he has received for 13 years past, he informs his friends and the public that he continues to teach the Latin, French, German and Italian Languages to ladies and gentlemen, in public and private lessons.

He teaches also German at the University, and French at the Academy of the Rev. Dr Wylie and Professor Engles.

TERMS.—For a year $12, by the quarter $3.
N. B. Further information can be had at the Franklin Academy any evening after 6 o'clock. jan 7—2m

KNEES.

THE following described knees are wanted at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, for which the prices annexed, will be paid on delivery. They must be of the best white oak, and delivered in the course of the year 1830.

KNEES—Body 8 feet, arm 2 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm, clear of bark, 12 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship, 9 inches, to be square and in square in shape, price 5 dollars

KNEES—Body 7 feet, arm 5 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm, clear of the bark, 13 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship, 9 inches, to be square in shape, price 7 dollars.

KNEES—Body 6 feet, arm 5 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm, clear of bark 13 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship 10 inches, to be square and in square in shape, price 7 dollars.

KNEES—Body 7 feet, arm 6 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm clear of bark 14 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship 10 inches, to be square in shape, price 10 dollars.

KNEES—Body 7 feet, arm 5 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm clear of bark 14 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship 11 inches, to be square in shape, price 10 dollars.

Navy Agent's Office, Philadelphia,
3d mo November, 1829. } nov. 26—2m

COURTLAND F. FOLWELL,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
No. 124 South Fifth street.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general, for the liberal encouragement received from them, and requests a continuance of the same at the above establishment, where TAILORING, in all its branches, will be executed with neatness and fashion.
N. B. Terms very moderate for Cash. oct 29—tf

M. LEROUX,
DYER AND SCOURER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring, in all its various branches, No. 25 branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw Dyes, either in Flats, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Chairs, Vests and trimmings. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch. april 3—tf

SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

THE notes of the above Bank, are received in deposit at the Bank of the United States and at the Mechanics Bank. WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.
sept 26—tf

FASHIONABLE
CITY HAT STORE,

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city.—*BEAVERS, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS* (at $3.50) daily receiving from the manufactory.
CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,
61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.
N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order. jan 22—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which itself alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy, or cutaneous Eruptions*, or any of those unsightly diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unnecessary use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation as long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this was offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince; he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."
"*Philadelphia, February 10, 1825.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.
"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.
"*February 17, 1825.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.
"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.
"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1825.*"

AGENTS.
Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—D. D. Smith, Bookseller, Greenwich st. near Vesey st.
——— Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street;
——— John D. Dodd & Co. Druggists.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Petersburg, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Norfolk—Christopher Hall, Bookseller.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Heard, Druggist, Broad st.
Savannah, (Geo.)—Anson Parsons, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Jackson & Peckwanet, Druggists.
New-Orleans—William Kerr.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.
Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, bespeaking them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. as long there bottles out of one—thus retaining none of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious. I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures presented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has no signature on a label, resembling Hercules and the Hydra, nor any name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.
☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.
William Swaim,
No. 11 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania. Jan. 7 [1—tf

English and Classical Academy,
BY T. WATSON & S. M. GAYLEY,
At No. 73 PINE STREET.

IN which institution are taught the Latin and Greek languages in connexion with the various branches of an English education.

Terms per Quarter.—Spelling, Reading and Writing, $6—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Rudiments of English Grammar and Geography, $8—Grammar, Geography, Composition, Rhetoric and Mathematics, $10—Latin and Greek, 10 dollars. dec 31—tf

TO BE LET,

A STORE, with other apartments, to accommodate a small family. For further particulars, apply at No. 127 Spruce street, third door above Fifth, north side. dec 31—tf

BOARDING.

TWO or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Boarding, on moderate terms, at No. 7 Sanrey Lane, between Front and Second streets, two doors from Arch street. dec. 31

GEORGE FARR'S
CITY CLOTHING STORE,
No. 204 Market street, above Sixth street.

HAS received, by late arrivals, an elegant assortment of Dorr's and Shepard's super blue, black and a variety of fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; Valencia, Tailoret, Silk cut Velvet and other vestings, which will be made in the most fashionable style, and from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than can be purchased in the United States. Likewise on hand, a general assortment of ready made Linen. sept 5—1y

SNYDER'S CELEBRATED
Stomachic Bitter Cordial,

IS with a good degree of confidence recommended to the public and every family will find it useful to keep it constantly by them. It will be found useful in the following complaints, viz: sick stomach, loss of appetite, cholera morbus, bowel complaint, dysentery, coughs; and is one of the best medicines ever offered to the public, for the summer complaint in children.

(A label of directions on each bottle.)

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at No. 20 Lombard street, by Z. Holmes, and by Thatcher & Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets—also at No. 133 1-4 South Water street. nov 24—tf

Select Seminary for Both Sexes;

Day and Evening, at No. 63 Union street, one door above Third street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to the boy's apartment, he has taken the Girls' apartment of the Seminary lately occupied by P. Coad, where he teaches Males and Females, (in separate apartments both day and evening,) all the customary branches of English education, viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of Superfices and Solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.—Short Hand also will be taught in classes; young Gentlemen and Ladies wishing to complete their education, will do well to call as early as possible and take their seats. Nothing shall be omitted which will tend to the benefit of the pupils, both as regards their attainment of literature and the improvement of their morals. Terms made known at the Seminary.
dec 17—3m DAVID HUTTON

C. F. L. ALBRECHT,
Manufacturer of Piano-Fortes

OF every description, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now ready at his WARE-ROOM, No. 134 SOUTH SECOND ST. a few PIANO-FORTES of superior construction and tone, finished in the most elegant and fashionable style.

ALSO FOR SALE,
An elegant Oblique Patent Rosewood Piano-Forte, inlaid with brass, Wallen Maker, just imported from London, per Ship Hudson, via New York. dec 17—6m

NEW SCHOOL,
Near Second street, No. 16 Elfreth's Alley

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a School for both Sexes, in which will be taught the following branches:

Junior Class, (to be taught by Ann L. Leeds) spelling, reading, and needle-work.

Senior Class, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, and the use of the Globes and Mathematics.

Those attending the Junior Class, will come a part of each day (if their advancement require it) into the room of the Senior Class. Terms at the School-rooms.
N. LEEDS.

N. B. Parents in the country can have their children boarded with the subscriber at a moderate price. dec 17—tf

JACKSON HOUSE,
No. 14 South Fifth street, third door above Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

JOHN JOHNSON respectfully informs his friends and the citizens generally, that he has removed from No. 14 Locust street, to No. 14 South Fifth street. Where, by an unremitted attention, and a choice selection of superior Wines, and Liquors, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Conceiving a requisition necessary, the Bar will furnish Relishes of various denominations, viz. Ham, Tongues, Sausages, Scotch Tripe, &c. and an Ordinary at 11 o'clock.

J. J. ever thankful for past favours, assures his friends and customers, that every exertion will be used for their comfort. dec 17—tf

☞ SMITH'S
CHEAP SHOE STORE
No. 536 MARKET ST. near Tenth st.

GENTLEMEN'S Wellington Boots	$3.50 to 4.50
Youth's Wellington Boots	2.00 to 3.00
Youth's Dancing Pumps, superior	87 cts. to 1.25
Gentlemen's Morning Slippers	62 cts
Gentlemen's Over shoes, excellent quality,	2.00
Ladies thin Valencia and Lasting Slippers	90 to 1.25
Ladies Morocco double sole Jeffersons	1.25 to 1.50

Infants Kid Boots, constantly on hand at wholesale, at $3.50 per doz. worthy the attention of shoe dealers in general throughout the city.

Valencia & Everlasting, assorted from $1.12 to 1.62.

A large quantity of Boots and Shoes, of every description, 400 pair Brogans, suitable for the southern market. JOS. B. SMITH.
sept 3—tf

SHOES.

1000 pair of Philadelphia made Shoes of the following kinds, Men's wax calf-skin Monroes and shoes, Cordovan Monroes and shoes, Boy's Cordovan Monroes and shoes, Ladies' fine leather-welt boot heels straps, Ladies' fine leather Jeffersons without heels, just received and for sale cheap in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, in Store, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Wellington boots, wax calf-skin Monroe boots and shoes, Cordovan Monroe boots and shoes, Men's coarse laced boots and shoes, Ladies' Morocco and fine leather boots and shoes, Ladies Valencia, Lasting, and Morocco slippers, Women's common leather boots and shoes, Misses and Children's morocco and leather boots and shoes.

Shoe Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Trunks, &c. &c. all of which is offered by the dozen or single pair, at the lowest cash prices by
J. MILLMAN,
No 756 Market street, south-east corner of Eighth.
nov 19—tf

Printing Press—For Sale.

A FIRST rate Washington Press, super-royal size, has run about six months. Warranted to be a first rate press. Apply to J. ROWE,
Corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.
dec 31—tf

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
No. 128 North Third street,
A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL RIMMELWRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattresses of the best quality, best Green Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American; Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Seafaring Men, and persons about to commence House-keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortments, as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner. Mattresses, and Cushions for Churches, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

*** Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cured, as it never to crumble much, or have any offensive smell, will please call at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States, executed with alacrity and despatch. jan 22—1y

Ten Dollars Reward.
A BLACK DOG.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, on the Point No Point Road, above Kensington, on the 31st inst. a black Newfoundland Dog. The said Dog is eight months old; is a jet black; has long flap ears; long tail, tipped with white; long fine hair; has a white stripe on his breast; his front feet are white, and the toes of his hind feet are also white. Five dollars will be given for the dog and five for the discovery of the thief, or fifteen for both.
SAMUEL MORRIS LYNN.
January 9, 1830. [14—tf*

AKENS & PATTERSON,

CABINET MAKERS,
No. 33 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
One door north of the Mint, Philadelphia,

KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of ready made CABINET-WARE, of the newest fashion and warranted workmanship, which they intend selling on the most reasonable terms. july 26—6m*

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Mill Seat, situate within eighteen miles of this city, on a large and never failing stream of water, with fall sufficient for the use of factories of almost any kind, and within two miles of tide water. There has been some improvements made, such as a frame and substantial dam, &c. There are about twenty acres attached to the seat, with the water privilege on the opposite side. As a situation for factories, the seat combines many advantages to those to be met with in the same distance of Philadelphia. Application to be made at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. [dec 5—tf

NEW YORK HOTEL,
No. 162 GREENWICH STREET,
A few doors north of Courtland Street.

J. WATERMAN having taken the above large and commodious establishment, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Gentlemen who may give him a call, the proprietor, are assured that every exertion will be used to render their stay comfortable and agreeable. aug. 27—tf

AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 151, on the North side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

THIS long established company having increased their premiums to a mere trifle, offer to make insurance against Loss or Damage by FIRE on Houses, Barns, Factories, Mills, Machinery, Merchandize, Furniture, and in fine, on property of every description, in Town or Country, on the most unexceptionable terms, either as to premium or conveyance. The most satisfactory security is afforded for their ability to meet all probable losses, as besides a Capital of Half

A MILLION OF DOLLARS,

authorised by law, a great portion of which is paid in and well secured, they have a reserved fund of upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to meet any unusual demand that may be made upon them.

The very trifle required to be paid down in order to save the insured from serious loss, or perhaps total ruin should be a sufficient inducement with every one, whether Trader, Manufacturer, or Mechanic, to avail himself of the opportunity offered to perform a duty so essentially important to their families and themselves.

Application will be received and answered without a moment's delay by JOB BACON, Sec'ry.
oct 30—tf

☞ IMPORTANT!

IN the event of the loss of that Invaluable and Michly ornamental covering, the HAIR, through sickness or other causes, to be enabled to renew and preserve its growth, must be a desirable consideration to those concerned. Such is the establishment, by of

Elliott's Hair Restorative

Upon the capillary system. A very few applications of it, where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of young hair, resembling the fine curdling downy perfection it in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant. It eradicates from the scalp, dandruff, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the hair; and by its cephalic influence upon the capillary vessels in all cases of renewed growth, the hair will become thickly and thick, and acquire additional lustre. It may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of infants or children, whose hair appear sickened.

HEAD-ACHE.

Its emollient, cooling, gently stimulating, and deliterious aromatic properties, renders Elliott's Hair Restorative a superior Capillary Vegetable Lotion. Its effects, as experienced by many subject to nervous headache, or occasional pains in the head, feverish heat, &c. (which in many instances causes the hair to fall off) warrant its recommendation, in such cases, as a most benign specific.

*** Sold by EMANUEL KRAIL, 99, S. W. corner of Walnut and Second street, (next adjoining the Merchants' Coffee House;) J. W. NEWHOUSE, 180 North Third street; and CHARLES CONDE, 114 North Fifth, three doors above Race street, Philadelphia, at 50 cents per Bottle. 12m

Dr. Jones' Celebrated
UNIVERSAL SYRUP.

THIS Medicine is composed of two ingredients, every one of which are important and healing to the human system, and have been administered to the smallest children with a good effect. This medicine is recommended to the public, and can be administered in all diseases with safety. It is remarkable for curing Intermitting, Coughs, and Bilious, and takes but a few doses to remove the Bile entirely from the stomach, and is healing and reviving to the system. This Medicine is likewise recommended for its virtue in curing the Rheumatism, Scrophula, Piles, Gout, Burns, Kings Evil, Consumption, &c. in all which diseases it has been administered with great success by the subscriber, and when properly applied has never been known to fail of having the desired effect, which it does not require a long trial, for a few doses will render satisfaction to the patient. Certain cure for the Ague and fever, from three to six days in the longest time required to effect a cure; it matters not how long the patient has been afflicted. For further particulars apply at the N. W. corner of Third and Shippen streets, or at No. 433 Market street, Philadelphia, where I have an Office, private room, and medicines to accommodate all persons, wherein orders will be attended to.
JOHN JONES, M. D.

N. B. I have means which is a certain cure for all afflictions. nov. 12—1y

TROTTER'S
PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

COUGHS and Colds, even in their first stages, not only affect the lungs, and obliterate the constitution, but absolutely destroy them. Persons afflicted with Coughs or Colds, generally presume they will subside spontaneously, but how vain is this presumption! Such persons do in the language of the learned and admirable Armstrong, forget they are

Oft the source
Of fatal woes, a Cough that foams with blood,
Anthrax, and inflammation of the lungs
Or the slow wasting of the hectic fire.

The true cause of these complaints, namely Coughs and Colds, is a suppression of perspiration. The cold, the damp, the wet weather, or the frequent changes which take place in the atmosphere, occasion the body to become affected. In consequence of that, the pores and outlets of the skin, which to your health are always breathing out a fine fluid, become so that all that the perspirable matter, instead of circulating freely through the system, recoils upon the blood, fills the vessels superabundantly, and vitiates its quality. Hence originates the Cough or Cold, though slight, settles upon the lungs, then terminates in Habitual Cough, or confirmed Asthma, or Inflammation of the Lungs, or in the calamitous disorder of a Consumption.

About 2000 years has the herb (Horehound) from which the PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is prepared, been held in the highest estimation. In old Coughs, recent and long standing Asthmas, this medicine is decidedly the most safe and effectual remedy. Persons afflicted with Whooping or Hooping-cough, a straightness of the breast accompanied with Cough, or Difficulty of Breathing, slight Coughs or Colds, cannot have recourse to a more excellent Medicine, to the disorders of Consumptions, and against the calamitous effects of which it is also peculiarly excellent. It creates appetite in the consumptive individual, and nourishes the constitution of those persons, which have been shattered by a distressing Cough, a severe Cold, &c. &c. and invigorates so as to restore them to the blessings of pristine health and vigor.

The true Pectoral Balsam of Horehound is sold in Philadelphia, by SMITH & FEARSALL, Market street, and ELLIS & GRIFFITHS, Chesnut street; in New York, by HULL & BOWNE, Pearl street, and D. HULL & Co. 251 Broadway. oct 23—3m

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 56 Lombard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. 1mo* 1—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN R. ROWELL, late Discoverer of the well-known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

Cough Drops, or Indian Specific.

For the cure of Coughs, Colds and Approaching Consumptions.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lancaster County, ss.

For the information of the public, I do hereby certify, that the following person whose name is herein mentioned, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the aldermen of the city of and being duly sworn or affirmed, severally deposed and declared, that they had made use of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, (or Indian Specific) upon themselves, with the greatest success, for the curing of coughs, colds, asthmas, consumptions, spitting of blood and diseases of the breast and lungs—and that in every instance, their effects were complete and infallible, will fully appear by the following testimony of those who have used them:

Peter Albright, aged 34, of the city of Lancaster.—Conrad Mixel, aged 41 years, Lancaster county. John Barr, of New Castle county, (Del.) aged 27. Elizabeth M'Kew, aged 30, of Lancaster county. Benjamin Wilson, aged 33 years, Bucks county 2 years ill. Nathan Jones, aged 27. Jacob Schlichter, aged 30. John Bargus, aged 30. Adam Wertell, aged 48, of Lancaster county. Each of the above named persons labored under most violent coughs, pains and stitches in their sides and breast, for a long time, accompanied with night sweats, hectic fevers, &c. were completely cured by using a few bottles of Indian Specific. Severally sworn and affirmed to, 1829.

Henry Baare, aged 20, of Strasburg, Lancaster county, a long time exceeding ill with a violent cough, pain and stitches in his sides and breast, hectic fever and night sweats, and every symptom of consumption—a complete cure by using his Indian Specific, in a very short time, and is now one year and no return, and continues well and healthy. Affirmed and subscribed to, Sept. 20th, 1828.

Sworn or affirmed to their respective statements, on the dates to each respectively annexed, before me.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal, this 4th day of February, 1829, in the city of Lancaster. SAMUEL DALE, [L. S.]

Agents for the sale of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, or Indian Specific.—CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 38 South Eighth street, and SCHAEFFER and GRAHAM, Druggists, South Second street, Philadelphia; or of the Proprietor, in Lancaster city.

A CARD.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of Lancaster, respectfully informs the public that he has withdrawn the agency for the sale of his INDIAN SPECIFIC, from Messrs. THATCHER & THOMPSON, Druggists of Market street, and has appointed Messrs. CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 38 South Eighth street, third door below Chesnut street, GRAHAM and SCHAEFFER, 258 South Second street, and DANIEL B. SMITH, corner of Sixth and Arch street, his agents for Philadelphia. He begs to impress on the public, that SOME ARE GENUINE WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE—a large composition has been attempted to be imposed on the public by a counterfeit in imitation of his valuable medicine. oct 1—tf

WATCHES.

THE subscriber offers to the public, a few of the newly invented Repeating Watches of Jeppy and Cuvier. These watches as they are less complex, are less liable to get out of order than those on the old principle, and but half the expense for cleaning.

There is no repeating mainspring in the above watches. The arbor and end of the time-spring, pressing upon the striking work, the Watches communicates the repeating power to the train, without in the least degree interfering with the time. There is no chain, no snail, and but one barrel, which, with their attendant complications are done away with. The wheel which designates the hours, is started in the ordinary way, by the canon pinion, but by being divided into seventeen; though it contains twenty four teeth, and is moved one tooth every hour, yet its two divisions by an ingeniously simple connection produce twelve, every revolution, viz. the regular hours and quarters. The advertiser is thus particular, in order to lead watchmakers into a close examination. Any of the repeating work can be repaired without taking down the time part of the watch; and a fair compensation for cleaning the whole would not exceed $1 50.

Better price, warranted one year